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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG ON SUMMARY IMPRISONMENT.

BERLIN, November 21.—In the Reichstag, to-day, Deputy Leibknecht offered a motion for the release of several Democratic deputies.

Windhorst supported the motion and, speaking of the frequency of arrests, said even an ambassador was not safe.

Bismarck replied to Windhorst. He said the deputy had failed to show that any arrest made by the Government was illegal. The frequency of arrests was due to the increasing frequency of infringements of the laws. Telegraphy, the case in grades of society whose first duty was to foster respect for law. He was quite ready to discuss this question of arrests.

Lasker said he was opposed to the discussion of the motion at present, preferring its postponement until after the debate on judicial reforms. He regretted the absence of a preliminary public examination into the case of persons arrested, which would have presented the dissemination of dubious rumors.

Reichensperger spoke of the persecution and imprisonment of bishops for conscience's sake.

Bismarck, in reply, said Reichensperger placed subjective conscience above objective law. Ultramontanes and social Democrats held ideas of conscience which cannot be adopted as a standard.

After further debate Leibknecht's motion was rejected.

England.

IN THE FOG—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, November 23, 5:30 A. M.—A dense fog enveloped portions of England on Saturday and Sunday. Steamboats on the Thames suspended trips for two days. At Liverpool the ferry-boats ceased running. Railway accidents occurred at Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury and elsewhere. Two trains came in collision at Newport, in Monmouthshire, and fourteen persons were injured.

Spain.

TROOPS ARRIVING AT SANTANDER—GUNBOAT MISSING.

MADRID, November 22.—Steamers with troops are arriving at Santander. The gunboat Prosperidas, with two hundred men on board, is missing and is supposed to be lost. Traffic has been resumed on the Madrid and Barcelona Railway.

France.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

PARIS, November 22.—The Republican candidates were generally successful in the municipal elections, to-day at Lille, Valenciennes, St. Etienne, Dijon, Grenoble, Havre, Cambria, Perigueux, Angers and Limoges.

MUST RESIGN.

De Cumont, Minister of Public Instruction, will probably be obliged to resign because he conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honor on a son of the unpopular Prefect or Chauffeurs.

Italy.

GALE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—AN AMERICAN VESSEL WRECKED.

ROME, November 22.—A heavy gale has prevailed in the Mediterranean, and several large vessels are ashore. One American vessel is a total wreck, and all but three on board have been lost.

POLITICAL HONORS FOR VERDI.

ROME, November 22.—The King has made Verdi, the composer, a member of the Italian Senate.

Ireland.

THE POPE ON TYNDALL.

DUBLIN, November 22.—The Pope has written to Cardinal Cullen, thanking him and the Irish bishops for their condemnation of the address delivered by Tyndall at Belfast, and declaring that nothing is to be so dreaded as "those spiritual pirates whose trade is to despoil the souls of men."

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Steamships France and Abyssinia, from New York, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—Steamship Rhenanolium, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 21, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount on three months' bills in open market 4 7-16 per cent, or 9-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅞ @93⅞; for account 93⅞@93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106½; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's 103½; new 5's, 1874, New York Central, 95; Erie, 20¾; do preferred 42.

PARIS, November 21.—Rentes 61 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 21.—United States bonds—5's 1882, 95¾.

ANTWERP, November 21.—Refined petroleum 23¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8⅛@8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 8,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork 51s. Hams 48s. Lard 51s.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Receiver of Atlanta and Richmond Air-line.

ATLANTA, GA., November 21.—Judge Hopkins to-day appointed Col. L. P. Grant receiver of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-line Railroad.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, continued rain and east to south winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, followed by partly cloudy weather in the southern portion of the Middle States. For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

The Spanish painter, Fortuny, is dead.

It is rumored that Morocco will soon cede a port to Germany.

Charlotte Cushman is seriously ill at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati.

Stevens is elected delegate to Congress from Arizona by over three hundred majority.

The Chinese Government has ordered a large quantity of breech-loading rifles from Germany.

Gleason and Fell, dry goods merchants of San Francisco, have failed for two hundred thousand dollars.

Shocks of earthquake are felt at intervals along the route from Vera Cruz to Guanajuato. The shocks commenced on the 15th inst.

Rev. J. T. Byrne, agent of the French Canadian Mission, fell dead Saturday morning, in Albany, while on his way to the railroad station.

Mr. C. T. Knight, a wool dealer of Bethel, Maine, has disappeared. It is alleged that he is a defaulter to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

C. P. Gray, a member of the well known dry goods house of Gilchrist & Co., of Columbus, died suddenly at his residence, Saturday morning, of apoplexy.

Colonel Bolander, formerly of the Tenth Ohio regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Ohio, died on Saturday in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton.

Dispatches from Matamoras, November 20, says the Mexican Congress has decreed the constitution of a Senate, to be made up of two Senators from each State and federal district of the Republic.

Rev. R. Patterson, formerly president of Waterville College, Maine, and recently professor of theology in Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, and the Chicago University, died at St. Louis Saturday evening.

Special dispatches from St. Petersburg give an account of a recent conflagration in Cronstadt, and report that letters have been found threatening similar fires in other cities. There is no clue to the incendiaries.

Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church of Lousville, yesterday withdrew from the Louisville Presbytery, that body having last week severely reprimanded him and called on him to resign his pastorate.

Mr. B. H. Stair, of the firm of B. H. Stair & Co., the well-known seed store of Cleveland, died at Santa Barbara, California, Friday, of consumption. He had been Treasurer of the Cuyahoga Agricultural Society since its foundation.

The Board of Education of Rochester, New York, has voted to close the public schools on the 30th inst., owing to the want of funds. The Common Council claim that the Board has exhausted all the funds that can legally be voted the present year.

Rev. Dr. Nicholson, rector of Trinity church, the oldest and wealthiest of Episcopal churches in Newark, New Jersey, announces his adhesion to the Reformed Episcopal Church. He has long been regarded as a leader in the Low Church views from his opposition to Ritualistic practices. The field for his new labors will be in Philadelphia.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

KANSAS.

Statistics of Destitution—Eight Counties without Food and Clothing—Fifteen Thousand Persons Suffering.

ATCHISON, KS., November 21.—The *Daily Champion* publishes, from advance sheets of the official reports made to the State Board of Agriculture, some statistics showing the destitution in several of the frontier counties of the State. Seventeen counties, in which an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres had been planted in corn, produced not a bushel of this cereal. Five of these counties produced an average crop of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat and are abundantly able to relieve any individual cases of destitution in their midst. The other twelve counties, having an aggregate population of twenty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, as shown by the State census, taken last June, are all on the remote frontier, and settlements within them have all been made within the last three years. The eight in which the greatest destitution prevails have all been populated within the last year or two, and the greater part of their population settled within the limits either last spring or the preceding fall. These eight have an aggregate population of seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-six. The settlers generally had their first crop planted. They had expended all of their means in building their homes and putting in their crops. The drought and grasshoppers wrought the total destruction of everything they had planted, leaving them totally destitute. They are without either food, clothing or fuel to sustain them until they can produce something on which to live, and must be sustained by charitable contributions of people in other sections of the State and country at large. The *Champion* computes the number of destitute in the State at from twenty to twenty-five thousand, but of these many are located in older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were a fair average, and the more fortunate citizens are able and willing to help their destitute neighbors. But in eight counties the destitution is very general and almost the whole population will need more or less assistance. At least fifteen thousand people must be assisted during the winter and until another crop is grown.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Six Thousand Dollar Trot—Fullerton Wins in Three Straight Heats.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—The weather was fair for the six thousand dollar trotting race to wagon between Occident, Fullerton and Sam Purdy. A large number of Eastern turfmen were on the track backing Fullerton, who sold first in pools, Occident second, at small odds, and Sam. Purdy third. The attendance was larger than expected. Budd Doble drove Occident, O. A. Hickox Fullerton, and McClellan Purdy. The horses were called up at half-past two, Occident acting badly. At a quarter of three the horses had scored three times, Occident being nervous. They finally started, and the first heat was won by Fullerton, Purdy second, Occident last. Time 2:20¾.

On the first heat Occident was thought to be distanced, but the judges refused to rule him out. The action of the horse depressed the spirits of his friends, and he sold low in pools. Much dissatisfaction was felt by the friends of Fullerton and Purday, they claiming that the judges should have shut him out, as he was four lengths behind the distance flag.

Hickox, before the start for the second heat, was fined twenty-five dollars for using impudent language to the judges. They ordered him not to water his horse on the track, and he said they were putting on airs.

There was much scoring for the second heat, Occident breaking badly. After scoring twelve times, the horses got off at five minutes past four. Fullerton took the second heat. Time 2:22¾. Occident was seventy-five yards behind his competitors.

At half-past four the horses were called for the third heat, Fullerton selling at $600 against $250 on the field. Fullerton won the third heat and the race. Time 2:21¾.

CASUALTIES.

A Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., November 22, 1874.

A son of John Taylor, aged sixteen, living eight miles from this city, fell from a load of turnips on Thursday and broke his neck.

Fatal Accident at a St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Wm. McKeys, formerly of Boston, a member of the Salvage Corps, was killed at the fire on Fourth street to-night, while spreading tarpaulines in Probasco's store, by the falling of the upper floors, and men are now searching for the body.

Kerosene Accident in Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, November 21.—While Mrs. Riley was lighting a fire to-day with a can of kerosene, an explosion took place and herself and infant child was burned to death.

The Empire Disaster—Ten Bodies Recovered.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—The bodies of the following named persons have been recovered from the Empire wreck: Johnnie, aged twelve, Ida, aged seven, children of Captain Jeanfrau; Minnie, aged eleven, daughter of Paul Williams, of Plaquemine parish; colored Deck Sweep and a white laboring man; making ten bodies so far recovered.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Wellwoods Soap Works on Newark avenue, Jersey City, was demolished this morning by the explosion of a boiler. One woman was killed and several persons injured.

Steamboat Engineer Frozen to Death.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—The dead body of Francis H. Moore, an old steamboat engineer, was found near the Iron Mountain Railroad track, in the lower part of the city, yesterday, frozen stiff. It is thought he died from debility and exposure to the cold of Friday night.

FIRE RECORD.

St. Louis—$48,500.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Buildings 309 and 311 North Fourth street, between Oliver and Locust, occupied by Hiram Probasco, candy factory, M. Schelle, wholesale millinery goods, M. J. Campbell, Empire Straw Works, Michael Bros., paper hangers, and Mrs. Ross, milliner, took fire and was completely gutted. The losses can only be estimated, as follows: Probasco, $10,000 to $15,000; Michael Bros., $20,000; Schelle, $10,000; Campbell, $5,000; Mrs. Ross, $4,000; on building, owned by Mary A. Pendleton, $5,000 to $10,000. The insurance cannot be ascertained.

The losses are about as follows: M. Probasco, $7,000; Schelle & Co., $10,000. Michael Bros., $15,000; Mrs. Ross, $3,000; Campbell, $3,500; total $48,500. The insurance is $76,000.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—The body of William H. Keys, who was killed at the fire last night, was found to-day beneath nine feet of rubbish. His remains will be sent to his mother in Boston, or buried here by the Underwriters, as she may desire.

Circleville, Ohio—$1,200.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., November 22, 1874.

Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the Sciota House was damaged by fire twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. The house was insured for one thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is not known.

Syracuse—$130,000.

SYRACUSE, November 22.—Hall's bakery, 17 and 19 James street, and the adjoining stores of L. L. Thurwachter (willow and woodenware) and of Burhaus (sash, blind and glass) were burned to-day. Loss $130,000; insurance $85,000. Two men were seriously, and several slightly injured by falling walls.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church of Washington, delivered a lecture in Baltimore, Saturday night, for the benefit of the Washington Monument fund. President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Delano, Attorney General Williams and General Babcock were present. Letters were read from General Sherman and Admiral Porter, expressing regret at their inability to be present. The Presidential party returned to Washington to-night.

The estimates of the Ontario budget for 1875 aggregate $2,185,657, a decrease of $485,621 from those of last year. The revenue of the province is estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

A Nautical School, under the direction of the Board of Education, will soon go into operation in New York. Philadelphia and Baltimore, also, are to have similar institutions.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

GROCERS and Family Supply Dealers sell Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is the best Baking Powder. Full weight in ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans. d&w

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Progress of Investigation and Reorganization.

Abolition of Sinecures and Discharge of Figure-heads.

Government Aid to Public Improvements.

Congress to Help Certain Schemes Next Session.

The Reciprocity Treaty and Its Prospects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1874.

The Customs Service.

The complaints that have been made of the administration of a number of custom houses, have led to an examination of the service at several prominent points, and it has been found that a thorough reorganization is needed. There have been found a number of offices with little or nothing to do, the abolition of which, it is admitted, will largely contribute to the efficiency of the service. Duly authorized persons have for some weeks been engaged in looking into the affairs of a number of offices, and several reports have already been received, from which it has been learned that the customs service generally, as it now stands, needs considerable attention. In addition to the useless officers and employees, a number of offices at which a few years ago a large amount of business was done, but which from different causes have lost their trade, have been brought to light. They still, however, maintain their full complement of employees. Considerable retrenchment can be made here. The House Committee on Appropriations have the same subject under consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury may co-operate with them in perfecting a bill. Though the investigations have not yet been completed, it now appears that a material reduction of force, as well as expenses, will be made in the customs service.

Internal Improvements.

A strong movement has been started in the interest of public improvements, and there is some probability of action at the next session. The plan is to take up certain of the lines of transportation already reported on, and for the Government to become security for their financial operations to a designated extent. The President has always been in favor of Government aid to useful public works, and the conversation of members of Congress shows a growing sentiment in favor of early action.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Among the most important matters to come before the Senate at the approaching session, is the new Canadian Reciprocity treaty. This treaty was sent into the Senate so near the close of the last session that there was no time to act upon it. The President at one time thought of calling an extra session to consider it, but abandoned the idea at the request of Senators who wished an opportunity to ascertain public opinion in regard to it. The probabilities now are that it will be rejected. The people of New England are almost universally opposed to it, and the same sentiment is expressed by Pennsylvanians. It is also argued against it, that it deals entirely too much with the question of the revenue, on which the Senate had no right to encroach.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1874.

CHIPPEWAS AT THE INDIAN OFFICE.

A delegation of nine chiefs of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians had a long interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day and expressed a desire to cede the country now occupied by them in Dakota and go to the White Earth country, on the Missouri river, or elsewhere, provided they were properly recompensed. If this cannot be done they wish the land which they occupy to be marked as theirs. They begged to be excused from a discussion of the subject as to the ground that they all had bad colds and could not talk. Another interview was arranged for Monday.

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

In the safe-burglary trial Harrington addressed the jury in his own behalf, saying that he did so, notwithstanding the adage "that he who is his own lawyer, has a fool for his client." He protested his entire innocence, and said he asked no favors, nothing but simple justice. He cited various cases and decisions which have been made against the practice of seizing private papers for the past six centuries, and denounced the action of the Government as illegal, indecent and infamous. In regard to the missing telegram, he said it was for his interest to keep that telegram intact, for the Government did not know who wrote that dispatch, and before they could introduce it they must prove that he (Harrington) wrote it. He would have it destroyed under any circumstances, and he had as much right to say that counsel for the Government had abstracted that telegram as they had to impute its absence to him. They might not have done it themselves, but they were surrounded by a band of men who were used to such capers, and they could give a polar bear to suck his paw, and have eaten it up as easily as they could have eaten one of Welker's best dinners. He spoke about the release of Benton, and said he only did what he considered his duty and what he always would do and what he would do again, and that was to give every man his liberty on bail when the case warranted it. At this very time he also suggested that Hayes could procure his release on bail. Harrington spoke nearly two hours, and closed by urging his own vindication and declaring his willingness to leave everything, his life and his reputation and honor, in the hands of the jury, and saying that in all of his official acts he had never yet tarnished his name or his honor. The Court here took a recess. After recess the Court was adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Davidge, of counsel for the defense, will decide whether or not he will address the jury.

HEAVY DECREASE OF BRITISH EXPORTS TO THIS COUNTRY.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement, showing a decrease in the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the ten months ending October 31, 1874, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873:

Articles.	1873.	1874.
Alkali	£1,228,029	£ 983,345
Beer and ale	196,383	159,181
Copper, unwrought	215,515	3,166
Copper, wrought	7,657	3,877
Cotton, piece goods of all kinds	2,456,572	2,329,214
Earthen and China ware, &c	205,353	196,467
Haberdashery and millinery	4,193,857	998,241
Hardware and cutlery	685,044	543,391
Iron, pig (tons)	96,395	34,986
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod (tons)	22,223	3,390
Iron, railroad (tons)	160,626	91,926
Iron, hoops, sheets, boiler and armor plates (tons)	17,430	6,782
Iron, old, for manufacture (tons)	20,340	7,674
Steel, unwrought (tons)	16,504	10,909
Machinery	£440,567	£199,356
Paper, writing	83,982	52,390
Paper, other kinds	32,976	22,788
Salt, rock and white	211,893	188,034
Silk, ribbons of all kinds	49,645	22,635
Silk, manufactures of	75,759	55,757
Spirits, British and Irish	18,024	9,201
Wool, sheep and lambs	58,925	23,729
Woolen cloths, coatings, duffels, &c. (yards)	4,452,817	2,808,888
Worsted stuffs (yards)	980,587	892,350
Carpets, woolen	£765,205	£624,332

ARKANSAS MATTERS.

Representative Wilshire, of Arkansas, had an interview to-day with Attorney General Williams with reference to affairs in that State, and says it was of a satisfactory character. Mr. Wilshire is satisfied that if any action be taken in the matter it will be by Congress. The Attorney General informed him that in his dispatch to Judge Poland, at Little Rock, he did not suggest or indicate that Representative Ward, of the House Special Committee, should remain there, but merely requested Judge Poland to come to Washington on his way home, as he (the Attorney General) desired information relative to Arkansas affairs. Judge Poland, among other things, said to him that there was no disturbance or excitement whatever in Arkansas, and that the State was unusually quiet. It is the purpose of Representative Wilshire and Governor Low to prepare this week, and file with the Attorney General, a statement refuting the charges and allegations of Smith and those who represent his interests. The general feeling in Washington is opposed to Federal interference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1874.

TYPE-SETTING CONTEST.

There is much interest manifested among the printers of this city in the type-setting contest which is to take place on the 5th December. Two composing sticks, one gold and the other silver, are the prizes.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill has been matured, and final action will be taken on the Navy Appropriation bill Monday. The distribution of the bills is the same as last year. There is a prospect that the appropriations will be reduced from five to ten per cent. from what they were last year. A majority of the bills will be ready to be reported on the assemblage of Congress.

THE JETTY SYSTEM.

Return of Captain Eads From Europe—Results of His Observations—He Will Urge the Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Captain James B. Eads, who just returned from a trip to Europe, where he went three months ago to examine improvements at the mouths of various rivers on the Continent, in an interview yesterday gave much interesting information regarding his observations. He visited the Meuse, Oder, Vipper, Stalpe, Vistula, Pregel, Danube, Rhone and other rivers where the jetty system is in use, and found it successful in every instance. The depth of channel of these rivers having been increased from seven to fifteen feet. The jetties at the Sulina mouth of the Danube have been so great a success that the St. George channel, which discharged four times as much water as the Sulina, is to be improved in the same manner, and the Russian Government is preparing to adopt the same plan on the Volga, Awina and Neva. On the latter stream there are to be five miles of jetties, which will give a depth of twenty-four feet, and enable the largest vessels to reach St. Petersburg. At the mouth of the Rhone, where it has been stated jetties have proved a failure, Captain Eads found that jetties had never been tried, but that simple embankments had been thrown up along the river banks for the purpose of closing some lateral outlets. These embankments do not extend within half a mile of the mouth of the river, and are seven-eighths of a mile from the bar. The engineer in charge expressed the opinion that if they were extended to or beyond the bar the desired depth of the channel would be obtained. Captain Eads found the jetty system in great favor with engineers whom he met in his trip, and comes home greatly strengthened in his convictions that the mouth of the Mississippi should be improved by jetties and will at once commence vigorous efforts to secure the adoption of that system by Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1874.

INCREASE OF STEAMSHIP RATES.

The steamship companies have agreed to increase the steerage passenger rates from eighteen and twenty dollars to twenty-three and twenty-five dollars.

SUIT OF PACIFIC MAIL AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has begun an action against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for one hundred thousand dollars damages, for alleged breach of contract. An order has been issued for defendants to show cause why they should not furnish a bill of particulars. The complaint, it is alleged, agreed upon the same freight charges, and that the Union Pacific should guarantee the Pacific Mail a certain amount of freight monthly; that the Union Pacific failed to fulfill its part of the contract, and hence the suit.

RECEPTION TO DR. HAYES.

The Arcadian Club gave a reception to-night to Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

The police to-night made a general raid on gambling houses and arrested a number of persons.

VERDICT AGAINST AN EX-GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court, yesterday, directed a verdict for the Government for $50,000, against ex-Governor Caleb Lyon, of Idaho, in a suit on his official bond. Lyon's accounts were $46,585 short, of which amount he claimed to have been robbed.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1874.

ARCHBISHOP BAILEY'S ANSWER TO GLADSTONE

Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, has written a short letter on the statement made by Mr. Gladstone, in his late pamphlet, that since the Vatican Council defined the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope "Every Catholic is called upon to renounce his mental and moral freedom and place his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another." The Archbishop says: "When a person tells me that my religion requires to be disloyal to my country, the old Adam comes up in me and I feel more disposed to pull his nose than to answer him politely. The only thing I have to say against Gladstone's declaration, is that it is false, a shameful calumny, and I would appeal with perfect confidence as to the truth of my statement to the conscience of every Catholic over the face of the earth. It has no foundation either in the words of the decree or in any possible logical deduction from those words. We thought every that it would have any such bearing I am certain never entered into the mind of any member of the Council. The Vatican canon did not change in one jota the relations of Catholics to civil power, any more than it changed those of Protestants. It left that important matter, as connected with the order of civil society, where the New Testament leaves it, where our blessed Lord left it when he told us to render to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's. Ever since Gladstone committed political harikari by dissolving Parliament he has been a soured and disappointed man, and there is no being on this earth more malicious and dangerous than an old politician turned out to grass. Everything he has done and said and written since, shows that he is as anxious to get back into his cage as a polar bear is anxious to get out of his, and so he has taken to what an old English divine used to call his 'Cheshire cheese'—the 'No Popery cry'—which little Johnny and many others have tried before him, and is endeavoring to raise the whirlwind in the hope that it may blow him back on to the Treasury benches. It will be more likely to blow him out to sea. By this publication Gladstone has paid but a poor compliment to the good sense and intelligence of the English people, and I have no doubts whether they will adhere to his music. If he was situated like Bismarck, and could hurl a soldier amongst of every honest citizen to make him dance, will he-nill he, then there would be some sense in the thing."

A 'LONGSHOREMAN KILLED.

John Conerion, a longshoreman, was killed last night during a fight at Charles and Washington streets. G. W. Murray, a trucksman, is arrested, accused of being the murderer.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LAWYER.

John B. Ellis, a young lawyer, was taken sick last night, while drinking with some companions, and died this morning.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

One Luzerne Ruffian Arrested.

WILKESBARRE, November 21.—One McGuire was arrested to-day, having attempted to kill W. G. Ward, Recorder of the Mayor's Court of Scranton.

An Ohio Murderer Captured in Louisiana.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Private advices received here report the arrest, at Monroe, Louisiana, of James Dougherty, who committed a brutal murder at Manchester, Ohio, several months ago and escaped from jail at Ripley.

The American Express Robbery.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—The three American Express robbers and the negro Nelson Briggs, who stole their booty, waived an examination in the Police Court to-day and went to jail. The American Express Company have tendered a pecuniary testimonial to nine members of the Metropolitan force for their energy in arresting out the perpetrators of the recent robbery, and the Commissioners have given permission to the police to receive it.

Suicide of a Cincinnati Dancing Master.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—Monsieur Charles Ernst, for thirty years a dancing master here, committed suicide last night at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He just returned yesterday from a trip to France which it has been his custom to take yearly. He first came to this country as a member of the Ravel troupe.

THE WEATHER.

Midnight Bulletin.

November 22, 1874—10:45 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29 42	66	S. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29 34	40	W.	Light rain.
Davenport	29 10	40	W.	Thr'tning.
Indianapolis	29 16	57	S. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	29 20	42	N. W.	Light rain.
La Crosse	29 20	37	N. W.	Hvy. rain.
Leavenworth	29 59	35	W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29 34	60	S. W.	Fair.
Memphis	29 57	63	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	29 47	68	S. W.	Clear.
Omaha	29 65	24	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	29 52	44	N. E.	Hvy. rain.
Shreveport	29 74	66	W.	Clear.
St. Louis	29 27	60	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29 43	33	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29 80	69	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	29 61	21	N. W.	Cloudy.

MISS EMILY C. OAKLEY'S water color painting of Trinity church is on exhibition at Gillespie's.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

FROM BELLAIRE, O.

The Much-Wished-For Rise in the River Still in the Future—A Gloomy View of the Business and Labor Outlook—Strikes and Their Results.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, November 20, 1874.

The weather has been fantastically whimsical and irregular for the last thirty-six hours. As we write, it is growing chilly fast and is spitting snow. Our river and coal men are hoping for a continuance of falling weather with all the unction that their devout natures can command. One of our most prominent coal operators dropped the remark, a few days ago, that "many a prayer, great and small, had been sent on its mission to high heaven in the interests of a rise in the river," and we believe it. A steamboat clerk remarked to us recently that "if the river did not rise, he did not know what the people down the river would do, as they could not live on either hoop-poles or staves," referring to points within the influence of Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. Incalculably and immeasurably great will be the suffering of the down river people this winter, if the rise now promised does not come, as cold weather will soon set in and the fantastical, rollicking "creek" will be bridged with a sheen of ice.

The coal operatives here who engaged in the famous strike of last summer, have probably learned a practical lesson of some value, as there has been no work of any consequence since the culmination of the fight, and many of them long since have been relieved of their surplus cash. Hence, a victory at the time seemingly brilliant, may in the end be fraught with empty honors. There is no good citizen but has sympathizes with any movement in labor that tends to elevate, benefit and improve the laborer in his condition, and conversely. That the converse effect was produced in this movement, the times are to blame—an indefinite term, but the responsibility cannot be fixed on any individual. The times have not improved, but, to the contrary, the clouds are thickening, the horizon is darkening, and soon there will burst on the unemployed such a terrible storm of adversities as will cast suffering and desolation in its track everywhere. There is no use in trying to disguise the fact, either by gilded logic or the blacker subterfuge of falsehood. Those who do these things are recursant to their most sacred obligations. Let the plain and unvarnished facts stand forth in bold relief, that the poor laborer may know them and prepare for the worst. With one hundred thousand in the city of New York, fourteen thousand in Philadelphia, an equal number in Pittsburgh, and a fair approximation on the number of the other great cities throughout the Union, aggregating perhaps a half a million of unemployed laborers, begging for work, and a prospective severe winter staring them in the face, we certainly can not be termed a sensationalist or a fanatic, when we predict hard times.

This has been a remarkable year for strikes, both in this country and in England, and also a good one to test the utility of Unions. These strikes have proven failures. They have not only failed to accomplish the ends for which strikers, but they have succeeded admirably in superinducing prematurely hard times for those who engaged in them, and for those who endeavored to steer clear of the rocks and shoals of such folly by abstaining from participating in them. The Unions have accomplished this much, but they will find themselves unable to sustain the hordes of sufferers that have been precipitated upon them for support by the inculcation of their false doctrines. Bellaire and Wheeling have done nobly, much better than many of their less-favored and more unfortunate sister cities; but if there is not a change soon for the better, they, too, will be hindered. The largest communities will suffer the most. This is an Axiomatic truth; but it does not follow that the small ones will not suffer at all. We know of employers who are doing their utmost to give work to their employees, and that too at a present sacrifice in hope of better times in the near future; but that can not endure long. The same is true of all communities, and we would advise those who are so fortunate as to have employment, even if at merely living figures, to curtail their expenses, prune down incidentals, study the philosophy of economy, and stick to their positions with a tenacity worthy a cause involving life and death. But how about the unemployed? Can we advise them? Can statesmen legislate for them? Not if they refuse to knock at the market rates of labor. How can you legislate for the "longshoremen of New York city? Take times as they are, and the eternal fitness of things as the basis of judgment, and what kind of a law can be made to meet the emergency of the case, if men will not work and will not let their neighbors work at the market price? We have heard it said that woman was the severest on her sex, and it seems to us that the laborer is the severest on his class. He is certainly severe when he refuses to work and to let his neighbor work, though starvation were his lot, though death were knocking at the door.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless millions mourn."

S. H. L.

Having escaped being hung on that sour apple tree, Jeff. Davis now gives his entire attention to pruning and grafting apple orchards.

The School Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At a meeting of the Taxpayers' Union, held in their rooms on Wood street, on Thursday last, Mr. John Dunlap, of the Fourteenth ward, expressed himself very freely on public schools and their management. This, Mr. Editor, is all right, as Mr. Dunlap is a citizen and a taxpayer, and as such has a right to criticise the management of all public institutions; but the people have a right to be informed as to the competency of Brother Dunlap, so that they may judge as to how much weight should be given to his opinions. Mr. Dunlap has been in the school business, and if we mistake not, has proved himself a failure. The managers of the public school provided last year for the education of their 20,000 children at $15 a head, while Brother Dunlap who had entire control of a school so managed its affairs that each pupil enrolled had to pay $70.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you be kind enough to explain to the Pittsburgh public how much would be saved to the city in educating 20,000 children at the prices charged in schools where Mr. Dunlap is sole manager instead of sending them to the regular city school managed by the Board of Education?

Will we continue our schools as they are managed by the present Board of Directors, or hand them over to the tender mercies of the wise Dunlap?

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I wish to propose for solution by the next Taxpayers' Union the following problem: If the education of 20,000 children in the public schools, at $13 a head, cost $250,000, what will be the cost of educating the same number of children in schools managed by John Dunlap at $75 a head?

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Fatal Accident at Rochester.

At six o'clock, Friday evening, as the Wellsville accommodation west was approaching the depot at Rochester, Captain Elijah Barnes, a well known citizen, and ex-treasurer of Beaver county, attemp

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

PEGASUS has been harnessed at last. One A. C. HARNESS, of Moorfield, W. Va., has published a Biblical poem, entitled "The Genius of Democracy; or, the Fall of Rowsten."

THE value of the exports from Philadelphia, for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $563,370. The exports of petroleum from that port since the first of January, aggregate 68,550,352 gallons.

NEVER, perhaps, were any other two papers so exquisitely fitted to torture each other as are the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the New York *World*—and they are fulfilling their destiny most thoroughly.

IN THE distemper known to physicians as chorea, the patient sometimes turns round, and continues to spin slowly on one spot. Egotism is a metaphysical variety of this malady, and the *Post* is suffering from it badly.

IT IS said that twelve members of BEECHER'S church have offered him a hundred thousand dollars with which to prosecute his libel suit. There seems to be a danger that Beecherism may presently degenerate into a species of fetishism.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opinion of the Cincinnati *Gazette* to the contrary, we think the signs of the times indicate that the financial question is likely to form one of the principal topics of consideration by Congress, at the approaching session of that body.

BEET is the handmaid of Death. For the months of July, August and September, the average mortality rate of London was 29.6 per 1,000 per annum, against 32 per 1,000 in New York. The Health authorities of our own city might do well to lay the lesson of these statistics to heart.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch*, the organ of the "ceaseless yearnings for revenge" Democracy, bellows with continuous rejoicing over the late Bourbon victories. Who cares? A sheet whose brain puts it alongside of the ox may low till the Judgment Day, but it will not be the less ox-like, for all that.

THE Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association has commenced the preparation of his annual report, and earnestly urges all iron and steel makers to transmit the statistical information he has requested, without delay. The annual meeting of the association will be held near the beginning of the new year.

A PROPOSITION has been broached to procure subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial from the public schools of the State, and Professor WICKERSHAM, State Superintendent of Education, gives the project warm approval. Measures will shortly be taken to properly present the subject to these institutions.

THE Chicago *Times* publishes an exhaustive *expose* of the swindling game of "bunko" in that city, showing that the parties to the conspiracy include, besides professional thieves and gamblers, at least one national bank, and various municipal and State officials. We knew, before, that Chicago was a city of buncombe.

THE strike at the Troy Bessemer Steel Works, which has lasted nearly two months, has come to an end, the employees having accepted the proposed reduction of fifteen per cent. Work will be resumed to-morrow. It is thought that this resumption will be speedily imitated at the other mills in the same city.

AND now Democratic Alabama, as well as Democratic Louisiana, clamors for the removal of the Federal troops from its borders. It is a somewhat novel method of protection—guarding the sheep from the wolves by removing the dogs. Yet the demand of these States, if acceded to, would be precisely analogous to that.

THE instinctive addiction of the leaders of the Democracy to low cabal and intrigue, is thoroughly shown by the selfish, wily plottings and counterplottings for office, in which they are at present engaged. It is doubtful whether, among them all, there is one who has capacity, or at least inclination, for a frank and manly policy.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a Democratic paper, gives a fearful account of whippings and shootings in Todd county, Ky. "Fourteen thousand people," says the writer, "organized in all respects, permit Ku-Kluxings, midnight whippings and indiscriminate shooting through the doors of negro cabins to go on for a half a year without a public protest." Yet "there are no outrages in the South!"

A WASHINGTON city dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* states that a gentleman lately from Florida brings the information that since the election speculators in that State are engaged in buying claims for slaves, and actually paying cash for this class of claim, in some instances $100 each having been paid. Among others engaged in this business is ex-Senator YULEE. Thus does Democracy begin to develop itself, and make its true character manifest.

THE cotton manufactories of Georgia are increasing and prospering in a most encouraging manner. While the factories of New England and of our own State are working on reduced time, and turning out unmarketable goods, these mills are unable to supply the demand for their wares. As indicative of the gradual and general improvement of the material condition of the Southern States, these facts possess an unusually important significance.

FROM the official statement of the foreign commerce of New York for October, just published, we learn that, since the 1st of January the imports have amounted to $344,685,506, which is eight millions less than the amount of last year, and thirty-six and a half millions below the corresponding period of 1872. At the same time the export statistics show very encouraging features, the exports for the same period footing up $284,723,199, or only five millions less than for the same period last year, and thirty millions greater than in 1872.

THE satirical wit of those facile editors who are just now amusing themselves by taunting the Republican party with its loss of power, is bitterly lost on us. The COMMERCIAL is no mere fair-weather journal, which shifts its sails at every change of the popular breeze, but it believes as sincerely in the essential principles of Republicanism, now, in the hour of party adversity, as it ever did in the highest flood time of party fortune and success. Majorities are, in the end, only powerful as they stand for political, social and moral progress. We dare to be in the right with two or three.

CLEVELAND is agitating the question of the establishment of a School of Applied Science and Art. Like our own, that city has at present no technical schools, no reading rooms with technical books and periodicals; no library in which the latest and best information touching the industrial arts is gathered and made accessible to its thousands of mechanics and artisans. Yet it pays to put fine skill into the ax as well as the signet ring, and every mechanical worker among us would be made more efficient through the agency of such an institution, if we had one.

A BILL has already passed the lower branch of the Texas Legislature, the effect of which would be to practically restore slavery in that State. It, in effect, establishes in that State the peonage system of Mexico, which is slavery in all but the name. Nearly all the Southern States, under JOHNSON'S administration, attempted similar legislation, but were prevented from carrying it out by the Reconstruction measures of Congress; but the late Democratic successes have fired anew the Southern heart, and we may therefore look for the adoption of this policy wherever the Southern States have again passed under Democratic control.

THE *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday gives detailed returns of the cotton industry of the United States, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1874, showing the following results: The cotton taken by Northern mills amounted to 1,177,417 bales; by Southern mills, 128,526 bales; or a total of 1,305,943 bales. During the year there was added to the mill stock 35,000 bales, so that the total consumption of the mills was 1,-229,943 bales. The present number of cotton mills in the United States is 847, of which 660 are in the Northern States. The number of spindles is 9,415,383, against 7,-115,000 in 1870. The total value of cotton manufactures exported during the year was $23,380,053. Although cotton is no longer King of Commerce, it is, nevertheless, a very efficient cabinet minister.

THE CITY ELECTION OF 1874.

We have read Mr. MARSHALL'S opinion on the city election case, and are not convinced by it. He thinks that an election for city officers should not have been held in February last, and that the election then held is therefore void.

Mr. MARSHALL is considered an effective advocate before a jury, and we have no disposition to dispute his prominence as such; but he has never been recognized as an absolute authority in questions of pure law, and his opinions on such questions are therefore entitled to the weight they intrinsically possess—no more and no less.

The opinions of attorneys given on *ex parte* cases, are never considered of much force, except by those who obtain them, and expect to be guided by them. Two attorneys, of equal eminence, will give directly contrary opinions on the same case, thus showing that men will draw different conclusions from the same premises; and the opinions, when given, have the slightest possible weight in determining the questions at issue. There is a good illustration of this fact furnished by the published opinions of REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, and CHARLES O'CONOR, of New York, on the course of President GRANT in the Louisiana case. Both are eminent lawyers, and each is directly opposed to the other in opinion.

Lawyers will differ, as well as doctors; and after hearing them, the listener will generally be driven to Uncle TOBY'S conclusion, that there is a great deal to be said on both sides. Mr. MARSHALL is entitled to have his opinion; but his opinion is entitled to no special weight. Lawyers as eminent as he, including such men as GEORGE P. HAMILTON, SHIRAS, CARNAHAN and others, think differently, and their judgment is as weighty as his.

The *cui bono* which inspires those who are pressing this view of the question, does not spring from a mere desire to settle a complicated legal question, but from their individual hankering after a new deal in city affairs. The wish, with them, is father to the thought. They want the old election set aside, because the men chosen at it do not satisfy them; and their eagerness to hold another election renders them quick to believe in any argument that favors their wishes in the matter. We need hardly say that an election is too grave a matter to be set aside on any such grounds. An election is an expression of the will of the people; and even if it is held under a mistaken apprehension, if the votes cast at it were legal, the Courts will be slow to listen to any suggestion to set aside so solemn a thing as the verdict of the people.

In the case recently decided by the Supreme Court, involving the legality of the election upon the new Constitution, the Court held that the Constitutional Convention had no legal right to order the election as it did; but that the election having been held, the action of the people at that election was conclusive, and in effect cured the illegality. The principle thus settled is decisive, we take it, of the question at issue in this case, even granting (which we do not) that the election was premature.

That election was held, it must be remembered, under a law passed by the Legislature to carry the Constitution into effect, and under a decision made by the Attorney General that that was the proper time to hold it. The Courts were not invoked to prevent it; the people everywhere acquiesced in the decision that it was legal; and it was held, not merely *here*, but all over the Commonwealth. If it was illegal and void here, it was illegal and void everywhere else. The people who voted at it were legal voters; the election was legally held; and the voters gave their suffrages under the conviction that it was held at the proper time, and under the absolute and unavoidable requirements of the Constitution. The officers chosen by them have therefore received a popular indorsement; and if there was a mistake made, as to the time, which we do not concede, the mistake was not made by the people, who acted in good faith under the information given them by the highest law officer of the State, and the Courts cannot now, with any propriety or force, be asked to set aside an election simply because a different construction is *now* placed upon the Constitution than was *then* placed upon it. The election was held under the construction then prevalent, and rights have accrued under it that cannot now be ignored or set aside under a new and disputed construction.

But, as we have said, we by no means admit that there was any illegality about the time of holding the election. The new Constitution declared itself to be in force from the first day of January, 1874, and it fixed the third Tuesday in February as the day for holding all municipal elections.

It did not, it is true, name the precise year in which the first election should be held; but it named the date at which the Constitution should go into effect, and fixed as subsequent date as that on which all municipal elections should be held. What could be a fairer inference than that the first municipal election was to be held on the third Tuesday of February next following the date at which the Constitution went into operation? That was the construction which the Legislature and the law officers of the Commonwealth put upon it, and it is that, also, was the construction which the *people* put upon it; and as the people *make* Constitutions, they have, we take it, an undoubted right to *construe* them as well; and while the Courts *may* adopt a different construction (we do not believe for a moment that they *will*), the new construction, if made, should apply only to the future, and not to the past.

Our correspondent "LEX," in another column, shows conclusively that the Legislature, which was entrusted by the Constitution with the task of enacting the legislation necessary to carry its provisions into effect, acted under the conviction that the first election under that instrument was required to be held in February, 1874. The election law of January 30, 1874, was passed with that view, and expressly to meet that necessity, and the Courts acted under its provisions without once entertaining a doubt as to the legality of the election. No one in the Legislature questioned the correctness of that conviction; and no one, in the Courts, disputed the legality of that election. And yet, *that was the time for disputing it*, if any ever existed. The Courts sanctioned the law, and the election held under it, by enforcing and interpreting the provisions of the law; and no objection to it having been made, *then*, it is too late, *now*, to come in and plead that the Legislature, the people, and the Courts were all alike wrong.

We have not room to follow up this line of argument, to-day. It is sufficient, we think, to add that the Courts have over and over decided that nothing but fraud will vitiate an election; and as there is no fraud alleged here, and the election was held in good faith, its results should be carried out in good faith. If there was a mistake made, it was merely a question of construction, and that is not a sufficient ground for setting an election aside.

"GIVE US GOOD MEN FOR OFFICE!"

The Republicans of Kentucky, during the canvass in that State last summer for the election of a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, showed beyond question that JONES, the Democratic candidate, was a duelist, and constitutionally ineligible to office. Yet the Democrats persisted in keeping him in the field, and elected him by 50,000 majority. The State Board of Canvassers have just declared their verdict upon an appeal made to them, and they decide that JONES is clearly ineligible to office, thus vindicating the opposition made to him by the Republicans, on account of his having been guilty of a crime which disfranchised him.

In Ohio, likewise, the Democrats, at the October election, put up an habitual drunkard as their candidate for Supreme Judge, and elected him by the party majority. His drunkenness did not cost him a hundred votes, all told.

These two instances are fair illustrations of the answer given by the Democrats to the cry that went up demanding "good men for office." They put up, it would seem, the very worst men they had, and the people responded by electing them. Are we to conclude, therefore, that the people do not really want "good men for office?"

As to the probable effect of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, if adopted, the following testimony as to the operations of the old treaty, is very pertinent. It is from a letter of J. F. PORTER, Consul General of our Government at Montreal, written to the Treasury Department at Washington, under date of November 2, 1865 (Annual Report on Commercial Relations for 1865, page 30):

I also respectfully ask your attention to the fact that, *under the guise of free goods, large amounts of dutiable goods are exported into the United States from this province.* This is particularly the case with raw furs and pickled salmon from the Hudson Bay territories, large quantities of which are sold in this market. I *do* THE OATH THAT THE GOODS ARE THE PRODUCT OF CANADA IS MADE IN THE USUAL FORM, *and it is not possible, in many cases, to prove the contrary.* In addition to this a large contraband trade is carried on *by concealing dutiable goods in flour, oats, barley, butter, eggs and other free goods*, many of which escape detection, notwithstanding the vigilance of the revenue officers. *Smuggling is largely carried on along the whole line of the frontier*, and A MUCH LARGER REVENUE FORCE THAN THAT NOW EMPLOYED IS REQUIRED TO PREVENT IT.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND MR. GLADSTONE.

It is already apparent that the moral effect of Mr. GLADSTONE'S pamphlet on the subject of the "Vatican Decrees" will not be confined to Great Britain. The pamphlet will be read and pondered as generally on this side of the water as on the other, and intelligent readers will not be slow to perceive that Americans have nearly as much practical interest as Englishmen in the questions which Mr. GLADSTONE discusses. In fact, as points out that "even in the United States, where the severance between church and State is supposed to be complete, a long catalogue might be drawn of subjects belonging to the domain and competency of the State, but also undeniably affecting the government of the church; such as, by way of example, marriage, burial, education, prison discipline, blasphemy, poor relief, incorporation, mortmain, religious endowments, vows of celibacy and obedience." As to all these subjects there is no room for question or dispute that the Pope, with the approval of a council undoubtedly Ecumenical in the Roman sense, claims the absolute obedience, at the peril of salvation, of every member of his communion. In reference to some of the subjects in the foregoing catalogue the conflict between the judgment of the American people and the judgment of Rome has already been frequently made manifest. Wherever this has been the case, we need hardly say, it has been made sufficiently clear, that if the judgment of Rome did not practically prevail, the reason of failure was to be found in force to compel obedience.

Recollection of these facts in their own history can not fail to enliven the interest with which Americans will read the ex-Premier's *brochure*. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that when Archbishop MANNING had read the pamphlet, his apostolic mind, zealous in the cause of his Church, was at once directed to this side of the Atlantic. To this country all high Roman ecclesiastics look as to the land which is to compensate to their Church all the losses it sustains in other parts of the world. No wonder then that the Archbishop of Westminster's first thought was of the probable effect of Mr. GLADSTONE'S "Political Expostulation" among the American people, and of the necessity of counteracting its impression. Hence the noteworthy epistle which he immediately addressed to the New York *Herald*.

In this letter the Archbishop begins by stating that he had himself aided in preparing the "Vatican Decrees" and that they have not changed an iota of the obligations and conditions of civil obedience owed by Catholics to the civil powers. He then asserts that the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility was a Divine verity before the Vatican Council met, and that the Vatican Council merely declared an ancient truth. In the latter part of his letter, Dr. MANNING enters into an elaborate argument to show that Catholics owe allegiance to the civil government under which they live. Here is the reasoning:

"Civil obedience rests on natural law. Revealed truth is the law of God. Society is founded in nature, and subjects are bound in all things which are lawful to obey their rulers. Society, when it is Christian, has higher obligations, and subjects are bound to obey their rulers for conscience sakes, because the powers that be are ordained of God. Of all this the Vatican decrees changed nothing, because they touched nothing."

This reasoning might seem clear and satisfactory enough if there were no ambiguity in the terms employed and no Papal history or Papal casuistry to compel doubts as to the practical application of the principles laid down. Dr. MANNING evidently takes for granted that readers of his letter have either never seen or have forgotten the famous syllabus and divers memorable encyclicals of the last few years. Christian subjects for conscience sake obey the powers that be, because they are ordained of GOD. But when Dr. MANNING or other Catholic divine insists upon the claims of the Pope, it is as the vicegerent and representative of GOD that His Holiness is affirmed to be entitled to the obedience and homage of mankind. As the vicegerent of GOD, the Pope have again and again released Christian subjects from their obligations of allegiance, and the medieval doctrine which justified the practice is precisely the "ancient verity" which the Vatican decrees have revived and imposed upon the conscience of the Papal Church. In fact, the venerable principles which Dr. MANNING lays down in his letter as refuting Mr. GLADSTONE'S charge, are the very principles which, as Mr. GLADSTONE proves beyond controversy, modern Catholics can not hold in combination with the Vatican decrees and their necessary implications.

But be the truth what it may as to the obligation of civil allegiance, there can be no question as to the claim of His Holiness to exercise absolute authority throughout the Catholic world in the settlement of all matters directly pertaining to the interests of the Church. And yet many of these matters directly pertain to the interests of States, belonging to the sphere of government, as Mr. GLADSTONE shows. It is therefore hardly possible to perceive how collisions and disagreeable complications are to be avoided when two powers, different in spirit and character and each supreme, undertake to administer the same interests on the same ground. This, however, is the problem to be solved in every country in which the Catholic church exists apart from the State. Any one who looks fairly at the subject will hardly contend that the problem is rendered more easy by the fact that one of the powers claims to be infallible. As yet the problem has not assumed its full dimensions or importance in this country, but that it will be one of the great, troublesome questions of the future no prophet is needed to foretell.

CROSSING AT GRADE.

We notice that several Western railroads, as well as some nearer home, are involved in litigation as to crossings at grade made over their tracks by other roads, and every time we read of such cases we are reminded of the great blunder committed in the beginning of our railroad system in permitting *any* crossing at grade, whether by a country road or by a railroad. The English system, which requires all crossings to be either above or below the railroad track, is the only safe one, and the only one that respects and secures the rights of all. It may be impossible to apply this rule to present crossings; but it can easily be made applicable to all future ones, and even thus restricted, the evil would then gradually work itself out and be cured. It would, in its immediate application, necessarily involve more expense than the present plan; but the expense is as nothing, compared to the consequent safety and convenience.

THE successful employment of an anæsthetic which prevents pain without destroying consciousness is a matter of interest and importance to medical people everywhere. Dr. B. W. Richardson, in the London *Lancet*, describes two operations of this kind, by him performed, for removal of cancerous tumors of the breast, both patients being ladies. The spray of common ether was directed upon the tumor until thoroughly chilled. The lighter fluid, a compound of ether with hydride of amyl, specific, gravity 0.730, was then applied until the whole of the breast was frozen, like a snowball. Instead of with a scalpel, the incisions and removals were effected by means of small, strong, sharp, and curved scissors. The use of this instrument is considered essential. The operations were successful, and healing speedy, without discharge or trouble of any kind.

NEVER was a genius more overwhelmed with triumph than Earnest Rossi, the eminent Italian tragedian, within the past year. The Emperor of Brazil has invited him to reside permanently at Rio Janeiro, offering him great pecuniary inducements. The Municipality of Warsaw desire him to remove to their city and found a dramatic art school, and Russia and Germany are endeavoring to outvie each other in their attempts to persuade him to take up his abode in St. Petersburg and Berlin, while his countrymen, and particularly those of his native city of Florence, appeal to his love of fatherland, to remain with them and not forsake the land of his nativity now in the full maturity of his powers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

He that of noble height has built his mind,
And reared the dwelling of his thoughts as strong
As neither fear nor hope can shake the frame
Of his resolved powers; nor all the wind
Of vanity or malice pierce to wrong
His settled peace, or to disturb the same;
What a fair seat hath he, from whence he may
The boundless wastes and wilds of men survey.

Who is supposed to attend to the cleansing of the streets of our city?

To make the winter appear short, give your note payable early in the spring.

The turkeys are getting quite fat, but, at the same time, exceedingly suspicious.

The Western States are flooded with skillful counterfeits of national bank notes.

Boston has literally nothing for its numerous fleet of three-masted schooners to do.

We have quit laboring with the *Post*. You might as well lay down a syllogism to a mule.

"Only the stuck pigs squeal." The *Courier-Journal* frequently grunts at the COMMERCIAL.

And now it is proposed to celebrate the centennial of the introduction of the potato into Europe.

The California courts deny the power of brokers to pledge goods consigned to them for sale.

Falstaff was a "coward on instinct," and the New York *Sun* is mendacious for a similar reason.

Diphtheria has the country by the throat, and in many places the doctors are pitted against the small-pox.

The construction of a tunnel under the Hudson river, to connect New Jersey and New York, is mooted.

The abandoned gold mines of Dahlonega, in Georgia, have been reopened and are being successfully worked.

The Chinese Government is about to begin the work of developing the mineral resources of that vast empire.

St. Louis is now trying two notable experiments in the street car line, the fireless engine and the two-story car.

The cultivation of Jamaica ginger has reached a stage in Florida where it promises to be of a surprising value.

It is a startling fact that were it not for the black consumers, the cotton spindles of the South would be still to-morrow.

The postal clerks and route agents of the United States have just held a convention and formed a society for mutual benefit.

A Chinese Young Men's Christian Association has been established in San Francisco. Its name is Yan Hok Choong To Ui.

A hint. At Liverpool, England, a list of the public drunkards is published in all the daily papers, every Monday morning.

Thus far the immigration to this country since the 1st of January last, is 100,000 less than it was in the same period of the year before.

The Commission for the examination of the Atlantic and Pacific inter-oceanic canal project, will meet in Washington on the 30th inst.

Three medical students of Dartmouth College have been selected by the Khedive of Egypt to superintend the surgeon corps of his army.

The project of completing the Washington Monument is receiving hearty support, daily responses arriving from all parts of the country.

Fifty thousand acres of land have just been purchased in Kansas, by an agent for a colony of the "Disciples of Christ," to go from Illinois.

The undoubted tendency of railroad enterprise in this country is toward consolidation, co-operation and centralization of management.

The Superior Court of New York has just decided that the word "appurtenances" in a lease, does not include the right to light and air.

A circular-letter is passing around among the various railroad managers of the country on the subject of wages, the object being to arrange some uniform course.

Cincinnati is furnishing work for a multitude of laborers, at a time when other employment is pinched, by employing them on its new Southern Railroad.

The United States Circuit Court of New York has decided that municipal taxes can be collected from national banks whose capital stock is in Government bonds.

The rush of men and teams to the Michigan lumber woods increases every day. No previous preparations for lumbering in that State have been so extensive.

If a partner speculates on firm funds in outside transactions, he must place the profits among firm funds. At least, this is what the Supreme Court of Missouri says.

The curious statement is made in the case of an insane man who drowned himself the other day in New York, that he committed suicide in an interval of sanity!

Great excitement has been created recently by discoveries of rich placer mines in Mojave county, Arizona, the yield of ore being very rich, ranging from $400 to $1,000 per ton.

Great changes in the organization of business houses in New York city are expected within the next month. Many of the old firms will be dissolved and new ones formed.

A movement is on foot in New York to induce the city to aid the Astor library with several hundred thousand dollars, because its usefulness is greatly impaired through poverty.

In New York city rents have declined on an average to about one-third of the rate they were three years ago, both for places of business and private residences, and a still further reduction is probable.

A bed of petrified oyster shells and remains of salt water reptiles and fish, all in a state of petrifaction, has just been unearthed at Chattanooga. One shell was knocked open and the oyster, in perfect form, found inside.

An island two acres in extent broke loose in a gale a few days ago in Lake Superior, and floated down into the bay at Duluth. On it are trees three feet in diameter, and the whole tract is thickly studded with timber, while the soil is as solid, to all appearances, as that of the mainland.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. W. Randall, widow the late Postmaster General, has made her first appearance as a public reader, it is said with success.

The President pointedly denies that he offered the Russian Mission to General Meigs, and that he intended to appoint General Ingalls in Meigs' place, if the latter accepted.

Rev. Isaac Errett, of the Chicago Christian church, is a business-like preacher. At a meeting of his congregation he said: "I should like to continue as your pastor another year, and I will stay if you will pay me $5,000. I cannot stay for less, and I would like an answer right away." He was engaged.

The late Dr. Granville, whose autobiography has just appeared in London, was a sort of Gil Blas among doctors. He wandered all over Europe, led a gay and varied life, traversed half the seas of the world as naval surgeon, and wrote half a dozen books on the spas and watering places, dying at the age of ninety.

General Ekin, who lately visited the grave of ex-President Taylor, says that the entire vault is covered with ivy and weeds, the front alone being discernible, and the approaches to this are so matted and entangled with the same growth that they look as if the foot of a human being had never trodden them. The vault is literally falling to pieces.

Secretary Belknap has lately come into the possession of a valuable collection of records pertaining to the Revolutionary War, hitherto unknown to historians. They are nothing less than the complete official papers of Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General of the Patriot army. They were found in the garret of an old house in Philadelphia, whence they were about to be taken, when the house was being demolished, to a paper mill, and their character and value accidentally ascertained.

The Binghamton *Times* prints a copy of a quaint original letter of President Lincoln, now in the possession of Hon. Henry R. Mygratt, of Oxford, to whom it was given by the confidential clerk of the Secretary of War, soon after it was written. It reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 11, 1861.
Hon. Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: I personally wish Jacob R. Ever, of New Jersey, to be appointed a Colonel for a colored regiment, and this regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Cæsar's hair.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

The Presbyterian church at Huntertown, in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, is one of the oldest churches in Pennsylvania. It was erected nearly a century ago, and is in good preservation. Lately, the congregation have modernized the interior of the church edifice, and made the whole building very comfortable and attractive. This is the church served by the late Rev. David McConaughy, D.D., previous to his election to the Presidency of Washington College, and of which Rev. W. S. Vandyke is now pastor.

FROM NORTH EAST, PA.

Teachers' Institute—Rev. J. D. Herr's Lecture—A Glimpse of the Town.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
NORTH EAST, ERIE CO., PA., November 20, 1874.

The annual Teachers' Institute of Erie county closed its sessions here to-day. The weather, most of the time, was very unfavorable, yet the attendance of teachers, directors and citizens was good. The sessions were held in the hall of the Lake Shore Seminary, a large and beautiful building, and occupying a fine view of Lake Erie. It is a new institution, but bids fair to be well patronized. The instructors at the Institute were: A. N. Raub, City Superintendent of Lock Haven; Prof. Comstock, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. J. T. Oxtoby, of this place. All these gentlemen were highly appreciated by the teachers, and we mean no reflection upon the others by saying that Prof. Raub, by his practical, timely and thorough instruction, as well as by his pleasant words and urbane manners, made himself the general favorite. Prof. Comstock and Rev. Mr. Oxtoby both gave valuable instruction, but much of it was not of the character to be made available by the teachers to school rooms work.

The lecture by Rev. J. D. Herr, of Pittsburgh, on "Expression and Repression" was listened to by a large and intelligent audience, and the general remark was, that "it was the best lecture they ever heard." He held his hearers spellbound for fully an hour, while he pictured human life as it is, and might be in such a vivid and practical manner, as to delight, amuse and benefit all present, from the youngest child to the oldest man. The people of this place and the teachers of the county will never forget the lecture or the lecturer.

County Superintendent, C. C. Taylor, was presented by the teachers with a fine silver watch and gold chain, as a token of their regard. The presentation speech was made by Mr. S. C. Brooks, the Secretary of the Institute, who said the teachers of the county desired to give him a tangible expression of their regard for his earnest efforts in their behalf and the interests of general education during his term of service, covering six years. Mr. Taylor responded in a short and feeling speech, being deeply impressed by the unexpected presentation.

Among others from abroad in attendance we noticed Byron Sutherland, Superintendent of Warren county, and City Superintendent H. S. Jones, of Erie.

Very excellent reading was done at different times during the Institute by Mrs. Star, of Cleveland, and the Misses White and Powell, of Erie county.

The music furnished by the Musical Association of North East, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Smith, was of a high order. Prof. Smith is not only a musician of fine abilities, but is also the patentee of several very valuable improvements in the manufacture of church and parlor organs. He is superintendent of the "New Era Organ Company" of this place, and the "New Era" organ made by them is the only one having his patents attached. They consist of the "Magic Stops," "Oscillating Registers" and "Adjustable Blow Pedals," all of which are under the easy control of the organist, who can, without moving his fingers form the key-board, change the tones, from the lowest and sweetest, to the highest and strongest. Upon the invitation of Prof. Smith, your correspondent, in company with several teachers, visited the manufactory and were greatly interested in the different departments, the work performed by the men employed, and in the care taken to have everything done in the best possible manner. INDEX.

The Mayor's Election in February, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Thomas M. Marshall's opinion, to the Anti-taxpayers' Convention, I apprehend, avoids the entire point at issue. I agree with Mr. Marshall that the language of the Constitution leaves it doubtful when the election for Mayors of the twenty-two cities of Pennsylvania should have been held—in February, 1874, or February, 1875. But the action of the Legislature fixed that which was before doubtful. All parties in the Legislature concurred in passing the law, and all parties in these twenty-two cities concurred in holding these elections. And now, forsooth, the beaten party calls out for a new deal. Of course, a new deal would always be called for by a party beaten at cards or at the polls.

Let us inquire briefly in regard to the passage of this act of the 30th of January, 1874. The bill was introduced into the Senate, by Col. MCJUNKIN, of Philadelphia, on the first day of its meeting, and within a few minutes after it was organized; he declaring at the moment of its introduction that it must be passed to meet the elections in February, 1874. (See *Legislative Journal*, page 8.)

It was the first bill introduced, and almost every Senator spoke in regard to how to proceed under the new Constitution; all agreeing that such a bill must be passed to meet the February elections of 1874. It was referred to a select committee of five, reported back next morning, and every time it was up was rushed rapidly forward because of those impending Mayors' elections. On more than one occasion the Republicans of the Senate and House were taunted with not being loyal to the Constitution, because delays were interposed to the passage of the bill at railroad speed. The Governor was urged to sign it the very day it passed, for the same reason.

Both the fifteenth and eighteenth sections of the act expressly declare this bill to be applicable to the elections on the third Tuesday of February, 1874. The bill passed the Senate unanimously, noes one. It passed the House by over two-thirds, noes eighteen. It was signed by the Speakers January 30th, and by the Governor the same day, to read this very one. Every member of both houses and the Executive understood the bill to be carried in order to meet the coming Mayors' elections. The almost unanimous passage of this act was followed by some two hundred and fifty thousand voters expecting at the polls. Now, after almost a year has elapsed, and when it is impossible to have a third one called legally by the Supreme Court, even a dozen of croakers to do that all this shall be reversed. Admit, if you please, that the language of the Constitution is doubtful, is not the almost unanimous action of the Legislature the tribunal to solve such doubts?

What sounding love the croakers to ask the interference of a court of equity? They have quietly lead by nearly a year, until it is impossible to procure a final decision before February, 1875. The twenty-two Mayors of various cities in Pennsylvania have been elected by the action of probably two hundred and fifty thousand voters. They should have spoken nine months since, or, like the admonition in the marriage service, "forever thereafter hold their peace."

The *Legislative Journal* contains repeated declarations made on the floors of both houses, disclosing the undoubted intention of the Legislature. The Governor signed it almost *instanter* to settle the public mind; and yet a few croakers who have remained quiet until the eleventh hour, would upturn all this. LEX.

The Effects of Dosing.

Many persons who are wanting in natural vigor endeavor to supply the deficiency by constantly dosing themselves with drugs (often of a very pernicious nature), which they are credulous enough to mistake for invigorants. There can be no doubt that many lives are also shortened in this way. All that such persons require is a pure vegetable tonic, which like HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters, also possesses the regulating properties necessary to rectify those organic disturbances which are but the result of weakness. The feeble and the nervous cannot be too earnestly advised to abandon the dangerous practice of swallowing mineral tonics, sedatives and vegetable alkaloids, which disorder the stomach and produce the baneful sensations, and to substitute in their place this standard strengthening cordial and corrective of the numerous disorders proceeding from debility of the nervous system, as well as of the stomach, liver and bowels.

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Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
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Counsel, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.
You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out put on a big overcoat, leaving your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are afflicted with Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy merino and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy a CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and the finest Lambs Wool, you will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S,
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English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. NWF

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
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Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unusual work.
The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are by special machinery, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment; and a perfect system for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without disturbance to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

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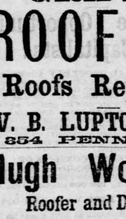

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 21, 1874.

It is not to be denied that numerous apprehensions upon the part of the moneywise, have been entertained of mercantile and business disaster occurring and to occur in and about Pittsburgh during the present autumn. The unprecedented monetary crisis of a year ago, the succeeding relapse of many departments of business into a state of almost utter stagnation, the unparalleled shrinkage in value of most if not all of the leading articles of our home manufacture, the diametrical opposition in the views of the laboring men and the capitalists, were each and all causes from which grave trouble might have been apprehended and as has been the case predicted. Yet these serious results, albeit foreboded, have not thus far come to pass. The kalends of November are nearly gone and we have had no series of trade disasters even to approximate, let alone parallel the financial panic of last season, wherein the gnostics prophesied we were sowing the wind, from which we might expect to reap the whirlwind in this.

Naturally the question arises, what were the causes which contributed to avert the anticipated storm? Why, if all the tendences were toward mercantile distress, has such distress failed to come to pass? The reasons are, in our opinion, many of them at least, patent, and of them we will endeavor to point out a few:

First. We doubt if at any time since 1840 the public has been animated by such a general spirit of rigid economy and strict retrenchment as possesses it at the present writing. Reduction of expenditure in every item has been the invariable and universal rule, and to this cause, more than to any other may be attributed the safe position of affairs to-day. Through every department of business, from railways to counting houses, the custom of reducing outlays has prevailed, and with most salutary effect. The recently published statement of one of the principal railways centering at Pittsburgh shows that, while the gross income this year was largely deficient as compared with that of last, yet the net profits aggregated to within a thousand dollars of those of 1873. The same will be found true of minor enterprises if our readers will but take upon themselves the task of examination; a single example is, however, sufficient for our purpose as serving to point the moral.

Another course tributary to the general cause, has been the bountiful harvests vouchsafed by Providence, cheapening almost every necessary of life and an uninterrupted duration of the finest weather ever accorded to us in this latitude. Out of door pursuits have been carried on until it is now just upon the verge of winter, with scarcely the hiatus of an exceptional unfavorable day. This has given employment to the poorer classes and made them a support to the superstructure, not an incubus which the latter was called upon to sustain, as might very readily have been the case, in other circumstances.

Again, strange as the assertion may appear in view of the condition of the trade, we venture to say that many of our largest iron manufacturing establishments have been running for the whole year at a fair margin of profit. The same is true of other departments of business, but we particularize iron, as one of the leading articles of our production, and the one concerning which the greatest outcry has been raised of "no margin." Iron masters have been learning to economize material, to utilize portions formerly thrown away, and to give closer attention to numberless details, in a word, "to watch the corners." Startling results have not been attained, but the mills have earned a living for their owners and their operatives, and even granting that they have paid a smaller return, or perhaps no interest at all, upon the capital invested, it is much better to have kept them in operation than to have permitted them to stand idle under the double cost of the interest upon unemployed capital and the relentless tooth of corroding time.

We are not of those whose advice is to stop the mills in order to create a more rapid reaction in the trade. Keep the mills going; let all classes enjoy so much of prosperity as is going. It is a homely and a much disregarded adage, but "half a loaf is better than no bread." Then when the reaction does take place, which will of course be more slowly, it will find the working man as well as the capitalist in a position to stand prosperity, without running into excesses. Violent revulsions in business are to the human system and in the body politic are usually productive of much disaster, though the tendency may be toward ultimate good.

In this connection we cannot but hope that the differences which at present are the exciting topics of discussion between the iron masters and their operatives may be susceptible to and yield to the gentle touch of amicable arbitrament. A grave responsibility rests upon the shoulders of all concerned in the settlement and reconcilement of the different views entertained; and upon the decision arrived at, hinges in a great measure the solution of the financial problem about which so much has been both said and written. The merits or demerits of the case are foreign to the province of this column, and we do not, therefore, touch upon them, but we do entreat, and that earnestly, that a basis may be decided upon which shall continue operations. Money thus kept in circulation by community benefits alike the just and the unjust, and it is best to bear a little with private grievances in order to enhance the general good. Upon our manufactures depends in the largest measure our financial prosperity. Let them once stop and poverty will tread upon the heels of all. A plane of adjustment must be found sooner or later, then why not now, rather than in the remote future after all parties have suffered from lack of employment of both capital and labor? Let wisdom then moderate the counsels of all parties and let us not in the heat of passion add to the difficulties already presenting themselves in the face of the wintry season *verbum sap.*

—We annex the weekly statement of the New York banks, which shows less favorable than for many weeks:

Loans, decrease	$ 498,600
Specie, increase	492,700
Legal tenders, decrease	2,020,200
Deposits, decrease	2,011,500
Circulation, increase	135,900
Reserve, decrease	867,025

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 21, 1874.

REMARKS.—The market closed to-day just as it opened, quiet and dull, with prices unchanged in most leading branches of trade.

We are in receipt of a circular from the Commission house of Eggleston, Heasse & Co., of Chicago, dated November 20, which says: "Since our last, this market has assumed greater activity, both in a legitimate and a keen speculative way. While all other leading Western packing points have so far had but light arrivals of hogs, ours had the lion's share, but not enough for its present slaughtering capacity. Hence more home orders for product, chiefly on Southern account, have come here, because the chances were better for having them filled. Competition between packers and shippers caused a further rise in prices of hogs. Products quickly sympathized, and yet the supply hardly kept pace with the demand. Greater confidence in the future of prices has by these features been imparted to speculators, who opportunely had exposed the long side, many parties, who had sold for future delivery at what now appear ruinous prices, were nervous to get out, for fear of still heavier losses; in addition, a greater outside speculative desire was instigated by this up-turn in values and transactions for future delivery of mess pork and lard, the basis of operators, have been of great magnitude, simply enormous, with rapid advances on both. What the result of this will be, is yet a problem, also whether this urgent home demand for actual product will keep up at such a ratio or nearly prove a temporary rush. That prices will rule higher than during the last three seasons, is almost certain.

Business in the grocery line has been much better this week than for a month past, and we have noted an advance of ¼@⅜ ₱ lb on all grades of sugars, and the tendency is still upward. Coffees are reported strong and active at quotations, and no decline can be expected for a few weeks.

The following sales were made at the grain elevator this morning:

1 car red wheat	$1 16
1 car mixed oats, in elevator	60½
2 cars mixed oats, in elevator	59½

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,642	Apples, bbls	382
Wheat, bus	400	Barley, bus	1,528
Wheat, sks	990	Barley, sks	510
Oats, sks	1,010	Butter, pkgs	132
Corn meal, bus	4,276	Hay, tons	190
Bacon, lbs	97		

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, November 21, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three previous weeks:

Week ending—	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
Flour, bbls	10,796	16,738	16,812	8,893
Apples, bbls	1,664	3,275	3,399	2,612
Beef, bbls	1,005	1,405	1,414	1,910
Corn, sks	4,466	3,870	3,179	4,200
Wheat, sks	6,178	6,341	3,477	2,707
Barley, sks	4,878	4,476	1,704	2,606
Rye, sks	1,020	720		396
Oats, sks	15,072	12,749	10,558	8,251
Butter, pkgs	180	177	231	209
Bacon, pcs		455		
Bacon, lbs	119		121	201
Potatoes, bush	42,925	60,668	80,513	39,828
Hay, tons	29	93		90
Hay, bales	2,200	2,000	1,610	2,100

The following are the wholesale prices of the articles named, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Receipts large, with sales extra choice at $5.50 ₱ bbl; choice $5.00@5.25; common $4.00@4.75.

BEANS, PEAS AND HAY—We quote alcohol at $2.10@2.25 ₱ gall. Highwines are easier at $1.02@1.05 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—The market presents no new features, transactions being limited and prices unchanging. Sola ashes, refined, 4½@5c ₱ lb; for high test; common $3.00@3.25; black heat $5; arsenic $5.00; potash $5.50; pearl ash 5½@6c ₱ lb; caustic 6@6½c.

ALES—We quote X $4.00@5 barrel; XX $5.00@6.00; XXX $6.00@7.00; Imperial $8.00@9.00; English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@45 00; hogsheads, 62 gallons, $60 00@70 00; cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 25. William Younger's pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $12.50@13.00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $12.50@13.00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled, $12 ₱ dozen; $22.00@23.00 ₱ barrel; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1.75 ₱ dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We give the following as the latest quotations: Sugar cured hams, 13½c; do shoulders, 9c; bacon shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 16c; ham sausages, 15c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined do, in half barrels, 15½c; do in buckets, 16c; do in square cans, 16½c; hams, 18 pounds, 9 dozen, $7.60. Dried beef 14½@15c. No. 1 winter strained lard oil $1.02½ ₱ gallon. Tallow 7½@8c for choice and 7c for medium.

BUTTER—We continue to quote choice roll at 25@28c; fair to good, 20@24c. The supply is fully up with the demand.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 32½@35 ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 38c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Quiet. Globe factory at 17c; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Sweitzer 18@19c ₱ lb. There is no change in the feeling in regard to good quality going East, as the bulk of the best production is already provided for on contracts previously made.

CARBON OIL—The market is weak and prices are lower. The quotes from stores, safes or cars and on the cars are 13½@14c, a reduction, from these figures.

CRANBERRIES—Berries in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote $6@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $12 00@14 00 for Cape Cod.

EGGS—The market continues steady with good fresh selling at 32@33c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand at prices generally unchanged, except cockish, which are a shade lower. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mixed	Large do, $ 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00 Boneless cod fish
No. 1 mackerel	9 00 ₱ box
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00 White fish, ₱ half
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00 bbl
No. 1 bay	12 00 Herring, ₱
Extra No. 2	8 00 half bbl
No. 2	6 00 Labrador herring
New No. 3	11 00 ₱ bbl
Georges codfish,	Round do
medium, ₱	6 00

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, cripple for round tubs 60@62c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, same quality.

GROCERIES.

There has been an advance of ⅛c ₱ lb for all grades of sugars. Following are the ruling quotations:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	14½c	Allspice	8 @ 10c
Choice	13½	Cassia	18@20
Prime	12½	Nutmegs	85@1 00
Good	12	Ginger	12@15
Low	11½	Pepper	18@22
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in bbl	20½	Strictly choice	70
Rio, in bulk	20	Prime	65
Java	32	Good	60
		Syrups.	
Sugars.		Ex white drips	75c
Standard A	10½	Choice white	70
Standard white	10	Golden	65
Standard extra C	10	*Raisins.*	
Standard hards	11	Layers	$3 40
American extra C	9½	Valentia	11½c
		Currants	9
Teas.		Prunes	12@13½c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00		
Gunpowder	50@1 00	*Salts.*	
Imperial	50@1 00	Common	$1 75
Japan	55@1 00	Silver glass	90
Oolong	55@1 00	Corn	1 00
Black	50@1 00	*Soda.*	
Souchong	70@1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 100 ₱ kgs	6c
Rice.		Bi-carb, ₱ 5 papers	30
Choice Carolina	8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8c	Star, full weight	10c
Rangoon	6½@7c	Kingsford	12½

GRAIN—There is considerable activity in the grain market. At the meeting of the Corn Exchange this morning 2 cars of red and white oats at 53½c and 1 car at 52½c. The ruling rates were as follows. Wheat white No. 1 $1 20@1 21; do No. 2 red winter $1 16@1 17; No. 2 do $1 14@1 15; No. 3 do $1 08@1 10; rejected $1 00@1 02; No. 2 spring $1 18@1 19; No. 3 spring $1 10@1 12. Corn—Choice yellow 56c; spot 55c. Oats—White 53½c; mixed 52½c; No. 2 do 50½@51c. Barley—No. 1 fall $1 25@1 30; No. 3 spring $1 20@1 22.

FLOUR—The flour market is reported as active with sales at the following quotations: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 25 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do $5 75 ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice white XX winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota 6 50@6 75; red winter, new $5 50@6 50; Graham flour $5 50@6 00; buckwheat flour $6 50; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—We quote prime timothy on track, $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $17 00@18 00; inferior do $14 00@15 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. Choice No. 1 timothy loose is quoted at $25 00@27 00; No. 1 do $22 00@23 00; No. 1 mixed clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large. We note offerings of peachblows at 70c ₱ bushel with some holders at 80c for prime; rose are now at 70c. Buckeyes are quoted up to 75c. Quotations from store are 85@90c as to quality.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples 4½@5c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 10c ₱ lb; dried peaches have been offered at 9c ₱ lb for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 45@50c ₱ gallon. Honey is in good demand, at 30c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 25@2 35 ₱ bushel; mixed at $1 90 fair to good $1 50@1 70. Onions rule at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl for silverskins.

VINEGAR—No material change in the market, as few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for pure cider; 10@12c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $2 50@3 00 for best quality; second quality $2 50@2 75.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@5c ₱ lb, as to quality; manila 7@9c; print paper, as to quality, 8@12c; wrapping 5@6½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 1½@1½c; rag news 1½@1¾c; book papers 2@3c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGGING—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $8 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are selling at $1 40@1 45; in the country at $1 30@1 35; kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 40@1 45.

BENT WORK—Bent rims, 1½ to 1¼ inch, ₱ set, $1 25; 1⅝ inch, $1 40; 1¾ inch, $1 50; 1⅞ inch, $1 80; 2 inch, $2 10; hoops, $2 50@2 75 ₱ set; $3 00. Spokes—XX hickory, 1 to 2 inch, ₱ set, $6 00 do, 1 to 2 inch, $5 75@4 00. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch and under, $5 50; 2½ to 2¾ inch, $4 50; 3 to 3¼ inch, $5 50. Shafts, quilted, $7 50@8 00; plain, $10 00@12 00; poles, $5 00@6 00. Posts, unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₱ dozen; finished, $15 00@21 00.

STEEL—Pittsburgh is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings, $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 80@2 00 ₱ cwt.

COKE—Trade continues dull, and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 ₱ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ¼ ₱ cans $2 00; ⅛ ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 21, 1874.

At the close of the week's market to-day the pens were well cleaned out of all classes of live stock. The prospect for a fair market next week looks favorable. All, however, depends upon the amount of stock received, and the quality of the same.

We have no change to note in prices, and reproduce yesterday's quotations, which were as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 steers, $6 50@6 75. Prime, 1,200 to 1,300, $5 50@6 00; good, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 50@5 25; common, all weights, $3 00@3 50; stockers, 700 to 900, $2 75@3 stockers, 500 to 700, 1,100, $3 75@4 50.

SHEEP.

Extra, 90 to 95 lbs, $4 75@5 00. Good, 80 to 85 lbs, $4 00@4 50. Fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75. Scalawags, $1 75@2 00 ₱ head.

HOGS.

Yorkers $6 40@6 70; selected hogs suitable for the country trade $7 00@7 25; Philadelphia $7 25@7 50, extra assorted.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and prices have advanced: No. 1 Milwaukee 99½c; No. 2 do 92c; seller November 99c; seller December 88½c. Oats steady and higher; No. 2, 35c. Corn nominal; No. 2 quiet 76½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 96c. Barley lower; No. 2, $1 30.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 23, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined:

	Receipts of crude per River & rail.	Exports per Pa. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 16	4,790	....	....
Tuesday, Nov. 17	4,612	....	....
Wednesday, Nov. 18	4,770	....	....
Thursday, Nov. 19	8,008	....	1,260
Friday, Nov. 20	8,400	....	....
Saturday, Nov. 21	7,920	....	417
Total for the week	23,500	....	2,087
Since January 1	1,340,789	116,246	760,814
To Nov. 21, 1874	1,281,967	116,246	760,881
Same time 1873	1,737,299	69,935	753,281
Same time 1872	1,092,523	112,987	559,955
Same time 1871	1,057,895	55,925	575,508
Same time 1870	867,764	39,000	544,473
Same time 1869	821,491	151,588	418,597
Same time 1868	1,098,622	170,121	451,199

BUSINESS.

Although the week's sales at Parker's was liberal, they fall considerably below the previous week. In regard to prices we have nothing particular to note. Sales were made at a slight advance, but any further advance would be announced, the next day the reverse would be the situation. The "little unpleasantness" between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the oil men is no nearer adjustment than at the date of our last general review. We notice liberal shipments by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. The crude receipts for the week show a very material increase as compared with former weeks, still the year's receipts, so far, fall far below that of last year. An oil rise in the Allegheny river would add to the receipts very materially. Refined oil is without change, prices rule about the same as those current at the date of our last general review.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	16,257	23,500

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points for the past ten years:

| | Barrels.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 58, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 22, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.02	32	79	E.	Gen'le	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.61	40	82	S. E.	Gen'le	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	29.61	43	92	N. E.	Gen'le	Hy rain

Mean barometer.....29.76 Highest thermom.....45
Mean thermom.....39 Lowest thermom.....39
Rainfall.....47

GEO. H. ROHR, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Hodge's Condition.

At nine o'clock last night the condition of Hodge, the colored man who was shot at Weil's saloon Tuesday night, was much improved. The attending physician states that he is in no immediate danger, and that everything is in favor of his rapid recovery.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The new time-table of this road goes into effect on Monday, the 23d inst. As changes have been made in the time of nearly all of the trains, patrons of the road will do well to note the schedule as published in this and the other city papers.

By the new arrangement, two through express trains are running daily (Sunday's excepted) between Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Pullman drawing room cars are attached to the night trains, and other changes have been made with a view to the accommodation and comfort of the passengers.

Stewart Rogers.

Stewart Rogers, who is to appear before a Pittsburgh audience, for the first time, on Tuesday evening next, at Library Hall, is one of the youngest persons on the platform, and is said to be one of the very best delineators of character, be it grave or gay. He possesses a fine voice and great elocutionary powers, while his style is graceful and natural. He is a fine reader and inimitable mimic. The Providence, R. I., *Journal* says of him: "Mr. Rogers is a young man of very pleasant address, with a rich voice and decided discrionic talent; and commands, while speaking, the admiration of his hearers. We do not know when our people have shown a more enthusiastic approval of any entertainment."

Captain Herbert informs us that the Hon. S. S. Cox is engaged, and will appear on the evening of December 29th.

The Thirty-Sixth Ward.

The Thirty-sixth ward, Temperanceville, will soon be supplied with fire and police protection. Buildings for both departments are nearly completed by the contractors, Henry Murphy & Co. The engine house is a handsome two story brick with stable, and will cost some $11,000. The station house is one story in height, thirty-six feet by fifty-five feet long and will cost $8,650. The height of the front room is fourteen feet, of the second story eleven feet, and of the cell department fifteen feet. The office is twenty-six by nineteen feet and handsomely fitted up, and the cell department the most complete of any of our new lock-ups. The cells are eight in number in the center of the building, with a passage all around. The partitions are of one-fourth inch wrought iron, the top and lattice work of bar iron.

Reducing Salaries.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While committees of Councils are endeavoring to reduce the pay of the minor city officers, firemen and policemen, I hear nothing about cutting down the salaries of men in office who draw from $2,500 to $10,000 from the city treasury. It may be that they cannot be reached by law; but it would be no more than right that they face alike—say ten per cent.; and let these high-salaried gentlemen voluntarily relinquish that amount of their pay. It would be an act of patriotism which would greatly raise them in the esteem of the people, and stop the grumbling among the lower grades of city employees. When the Pennsylvania Railroad, last year, reduced its schedule of wages, all were included, from the President down to the errand-boy. Let the same rule be applied to municipal officers and employees.

FIREMAN.

The Election of Rev. Scarborough as Bishop of New Jersey.

The *Christian Union* says: "Coming so soon after the close of the Episcopal Convention, the election of bishops in New Jersey and Kentucky was awaited with rather more than the usual interest. With the rejection of Bishop Seymour and the adoption of a canon against ritualism by the assembled deputies, it remained to be seen how far the Church at large would be affected thereby. The new diocese of New Jersey is to be called the Northern Diocese of United States, and candidates for its Bishropric were numerous at the election last week. In this case, as in Kentucky, a compromise candidate was accepted, the Rev. Dr. Scarborough, of Pittsburgh, being chosen on the fifteenth ballot. The High Church candidate was Dr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, and his principal Moderate Church opponent, Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn. Dr. De Koven figured also among the leading candidates."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

As showing the estimation in which Miss Effie E. Ellsler is held in her own home, Cleveland, we quote the following from the *Herald* of that city, of Friday's date:

"Next week Miss Effie E. Ellsler, of this city, will play a number of her best characters at the Pittsburgh Opera House. The lady is not unknown to the public of that city, having appeared there occasionally during the past two or three years; but on this occasion she assumes the ambitious *role* of star, and her career will be watched by her friends here with more than ordinary interest, not that they have the least fear that she will not be equal to the task, for her in the beautiful impersonations she may select. Young, talented and ambitious, her future is bright and her career full of the most brilliant promises. Without a thought or feeling of flattery we believe her to be the most accomplished actress of her age now before the public, and, as we at home claim her as an ornament to the profession of whom our city justly feels proud, we wish her all the success to which she is entitled."

Miss Ellsler opens her engagement here this evening in "Romeo and Juliet." The requirements of the latter character are sufficient to furnish a criterion of the young lady's abilities; and while her friends anticipate her *debut* as a star without a doubt of her triumphant success, the occasion will be of unusual interest to the general public as the beginning of the professional career of one for whom so much is claimed.

Academy of Music.

We are to have a week of genuine fun mingled with pathos, at the Academy of Music, commencing to-night. Mr. Joseph K. Emmett, the best dialect actor of the day, is to give us a season of his inimitable personations. Of course "Fritz, Our Cousin German," will be the opening play. This character of "Fritz" is Mr. Emmett's own creation, and he has acted it so often and given it so much thought and study that he has brought it up to almost absolute perfection. He has introduced a number of new songs, which, as all who have heard his vocal efforts know, he will sing splendidly. The usual number of instrumental solos are also promised. He will be assisted by a powerful dramatic company, which has had much training in "Fritz," having been playing it for several weeks, so that the performance will go off smoothly and satisfactorily.

Seats can be secured at Hale's, 116 Smithfield street, or at the box-office of the Academy.

English Opera.

On Thursday evening, 3d prox., Mr. C. D. Hess, director of the Kellogg English Opera Company, will inaugurate a short season of English Opera at Library Hall. It will be limited to three nights and one matinee. The principal female artists of the company are Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, and Miss Annie Beaumont; while Messrs. Joseph Maas, William Carleton, S. C. Campbell, William Castle, Henry Peakes, A. Dubreui, Edward Seguin, Frank Howard and A. Cayia are the leading male singers. We are promised a chorus, orchestra and *mise-en-scene* commensurate with the grandeur of the works to be performed. The operas will be produced under the directorship of Mr. A. Predigan.

The sale of seats will begin on Saturday morning next, 28th inst.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There has been a reorganization of the forces under the command of Mr. Williams, stage director at Trimble's, and this week a number of prominent variety stars new to the Pittsburgh stage will appear. They include Professor George Holman, with his wonderful revolving barrel trick; Harry and Fanny Wood, protean performers; Alice Lefoire, intrepid gymnast; Lyman Lacelle, acrobat and contortionist; Susie Starr, premiere danseuse; Moore and Casey, song-and-dance, etc. Lulu Delmay, the winning little vocalist, remains another week, and altogether the performances promise to be the best yet given us.

Notes.

The Germania Orchestra will give their second matinee at Library Hall on Friday afternoon next. Mme. Loheide will assist.

Emmett's new play, written for him by H. J. Byron, entitled, "Piper and Peasant, or Phit the Foundling," will have its first performance on any stage at the Academy, next week.

Miss Jane Coombs and her company played to moderate business at Erie on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Mlle. Aimee and her French Opera Bouffe Company, numbering some fifty people, will sing at Library Hall for one week, commencing on the 7th of December, including matinee on Saturday. Among the operas to be given will be Lecocq's "La Fille de Madame Angot," "La Princesse de Trebizonde," "Agrau fils in New York, "La Grande Duchesse," "Belle Helene," and "Perichole." This will be Mlle. Aimee's last visit to Pittsburgh.

THE IRON MEN'S TROUBLES.

Another Conference of Manufacturers and Puddlers—A Discussion of Their Differences—The Former Have Presented Their Ultimatum, and the Latter Refuse to Accede—A Talk About the "Hot Dollar" Contract—Adjournment Till Next Saturday.

There was another conference between the iron manufacturers and boilers Saturday afternoon, at the rooms of the Iron Association, Fourth avenue. There was a large attendance of both sides, and the discussion of their differences was both earnest and dignified.

The meeting was called to order at half-past two P. M. The chairman, Mr. Lewis, being absent, Mr. B. F. Jones was called to preside.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE FAIL TO AGREE.

Mr. Harris, of the boilers, called for a report of the sub-committee which was continued at the last meeting.

Mr. Jones said, in the absence of the chairman of that committee, he would state that after a canvass of the subject, the committee unfortunately did not arrive at any conclusion. Each party was of the same opinion still, and he presumed the matter would be thrown open for discussion the same as it was before. It did not seem to him that there were many points to be discussed, but as there were gentlemen there who were not present at the last meeting, it might, he thought, be of advantage to hear what they had to say. Mr. Harris was a member of that committee, and could tell whether this was a fair statement.

Mr. Harris said he believed the Chair had stated the case fairly.

HOW THE MATTER STANDS.

The Chair presumed all present understood the exact condition of the matter. The manufacturers made a proposition, and the boilers had rejected it. The matter stood to-day just where it did a week ago. If no other a proposition or suggestion was made, he did not see that the meeting could do anything better than to adjourn. If there was any one present who could suggest anything that would lead to good results, he would like to hear from him. It seemed to the Chair that the wheels were pretty well clogged. The manufacturers had given their ultimatum—they had made a certain proposition, which had been declined. As both parties were in session, there was no use in further discussion. If neither was in earnest, now was the time to say so.

This speech was followed by a lull, which lasted fully five minutes.

Mr. James I. Bennett opined that there was only one speech that would meet the approbation of both sides of the house, and that was a motion that when the meeting adjourn it be to meet next Saturday. Nobody seemed to be in a talking mood to-day. The manufacturers did not feel any more like making a better proposition than they did a week ago, or two weeks ago. Their advices of to-day were that prices are still declining. A letter from the East to-day stated that boiling there was $4 50 per ton. No manufacturer here was pretending to fill orders, and he thought there was no disposition to let the mills stand unless it was forced to make it. Unless this change a temporary one—so soon as prices should come up above three cents the scale to be operative—was as good a one as the manufacturers could well expect. Every manufacturer of iron in Pittsburgh knew, and felt sensibly, and realized, that business had been unremunerative since the panic began—a period of more than fifteen months. They could not continue to lose money. He believed the sentiment was, as one man, that they had better stop, and curtail their liabilities until they could see what was in the future. They had made their proposition, and it had received a negative answer. That was all they had to do. It rested with the puddlers, and as there appeared to be no disposition to do anything further, and as it would only be discussing the same matters over again, he would move that the meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet this day week at the same hour and place.

The Chair—The question is on adjournment.

Mr. Bennett—I did not move to adjourn, but that when we do adjourn, it be till next Saturday.

The motion was carried.

THE BOILERS HAVE NOTHING TO PROPOSE.

Mr. Harris said the boilers were not the dissatisfied party, and it was not, therefore, their place to make a proposition. The manufacturers had made a proposition, which they had seen fit to reject. They had no disposition now to reopen the questions and talk upon the points already disposed of. He thought the boilers were right in the position they had taken. They would see no concession. If the proposition of the scale was good enough when it was established, and if it had been good enough long since that period, it surely ought to be good now, when we are having this time of depression, and the men are actually suffering and realizing greater hardships than the manufacturers are. There had never been an intimation made by one of the manufactureos that the men had refused to drop in wages when there was a drop in iron. They had sacredly observed their contract, and felt like observing it still, and he hoped the manufacturers would not break the scale arrangement. They regarded it as their anchor, and if they cut loose from it the Lord only knows where they would drift.

THE NECESSITY FOR A REDUCTION.

Mr. Bennett was very glad Mr. Harris had seen proper to bring that question up. He says it is not their place to make a proposition—that they are satisfied. He says, moreover, that that scale was good for the years that are past, it ought to be good for the present. Now, he (Mr. B.) would like if Mr. Harris would be fair in his statements. When that scale was made, and it was stopped at three cents, card rate, it was agreed and understood (though not written down at that time) that whenever there should come a condition of affairs that iron would be sold below three cents, a gradual reduction or readjustment of the scale of prices would be necessary, and an increase would be made when the price of iron should exceed five cents. It is a well known fact to every puddler and roller, and Pittsburgh manufacturer, that iron has been selling at two and a half cents, and even below that figure. The manufacturers do not propose to reduce the card at all. When the price of iron increases, say to three and one-tenth, the scale will be six and one-tenth dollars. The assertion of Mr. Harris that he did not see any reduction on that question might be true, but the speaker would say to him that the manufacturers not only saw that necessity, but felt and realized it. This was the reason that the men were called together. As Mr. Jones had stated at the last meeting, the moment the rate was reduced to 2.90, or anything below three cents, we had no scale of prices. It was this very thing they desired to avoid, and had made their proposition to the men in order that the scale might not be broken. This arrangement was just as much of an agreement as it was when the scale was made. No manufacturer here could go on paying twenty-five and thirty per cent. more for labor than was paid in other manufacturing districts, and sustain himself, any more than he could fly. The talk about dry and puddled iron was no argument. They had to come in competition, and that fixed the price for Pittsburgh manufacturers. In making their proposition, they felt that they had made a liberal one, and agreed with Mr. Harris that it would be an unfortunate thing if they should fail to make an arrangement, for it would not only be the manufacturers and boilers that would suffer, but hundreds and thousands of men depending upon them for labor and its reward. Mining and all other branches of business would suffer. At present was not the time for a readjustment of the scale, the time never would arrive when it ought to be readjusted. In connection with our differences much had been said that was unfair. We have been misrepresented in the newspapers. This is wrong, and will harm both parties. The truth will come upper most always. Treat the questions honestly.

A MISAPPREHENSION OF THE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Ryan thought the scale provided that when iron was sold below three cents they were to come together and make an arrangement. If that was the original agreement, why was it that three cents was the tight push? They say that when iron goes to three and one-tenth we are to get six and one-tenth. When they took three cents there was no arrangement originally that they were to alter that. They ask us to puddle iron at $5 per ton when it is selling at three cents. Why did they not allow us a compensation below the three cent scale? We told them that when they broke one part of the original contract it was all broken.

Mr. Bennett—Wherein has it been broken?

The Chair—The original agreement was made for iron between five and three cents. There is a provision here (producing a memorandum of the agreement of July 27th, 1867,) that in case either party shall be dissatisfied they shall give thirty days notice. Either party has a right to give that. During the thirty days the price goes on as before. It is true the manufacturers gave notice that they wanted a change in the scale of prices. It was agreed that if iron went below three cents the present scale should be operative. I call for the reading of that agreement, as Mr. Ryan does not seem to be fully advised as to all its provisions.

The agreement was read, and accorded with the statement of the Chair concerning the same,

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS DEMAND.

The Chair—It should be observed that when the card rate is above five cents there is no agreement between boilers and manufacturers. If the manufacturers had reduced their card rates below three cents, they would have been no agreement. The manufacturers, as I understand it, believing the whole basis too high, gave notice that it ought to be reduced—the thirty days' notice provided for in the agreement. At the second meeting of the committees a proposition was made on the part of the manufacturers not to change, and both parties expressed the desire that the old agreement should be continued. Our proposition was to make three cents the last price named in the card; that there should be a decline of $1 per ton, then running up or down by tenths instead of quarters, which amounts to the same thing. The end of the whole difference is simply whether the boilers will consent to take one dollar per ton which the manufacturers demand, changing the scale to that extent simply, to include three cents down to two and a half cents.

THE BOILERS WANT ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

Mr. Bishop said there was one thing which should not be forgotten, in view of the fact that the boilers were charged with trying to avoid carrying out their part of the agreement. That paper provides for these conferences. The very best proof that the boilers were heart and soul in sympathy with that document was their presence at the meeting. Simply because the puddlers or boilers do not accede to the proposition which had been made, is not an argument that they do not wish to continue the friendly relations heretofore existing. They are still willing to negotiate, and continue this meeting from time to time, in order to arrive at some agreement. They are ready to receive and discuss any other proposition the manufacturers have to make.

UNFAINESS OF THE BOILERS—THE "HOT DOLLAR."

Mr. Bennett did not think Mr. Bishop's statement made things any better. He did not seem to be aware that there had been a storm—that it had been raining on the mill owners. He (Mr. Bishop) spoke as if he thought everything was lovely, and the sun was shining brightly everywhere. Proposition after proposition might be made, and it could amount to nothing. They seem inclined to listen to but one proposition from us; they expect us to say, "continue them, you are right; we will give you all you ask." The speaker desired as much as any one could that the scale of prices shall be established and fixed, and the meetings between manufacturers and boilers shall be harmonious. But had that scale always been adhered to by the boilers and puddlers? There was no agreement made for that "hot dollar." They demanded that, and it was given under protest. The manufacturers had never agreed to that as part of the original agreement. The speaker did not propose to say anything against that, but it was well enough to remind one another of these things. The manufacturers were given to understand that if they did not give the "hot dollar" the mills would stop. It was unfair to ask it. It was never demanded in the East.

Mr. Harris said fifty cents had been paid in Troy.

THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF BREAKING UP THE SCALE.

Mr. Bennett, continuing, said the scale had been fixed, and they had worked along very well under it. If it were broken up they would go back, perhaps, to the condition that existed before it was made: they would have their periodical sprees and lock-outs, and all hands would be damaged. Although the wages were, many times, higher than the manufacturers thought they could pay, yet for the sake of harmony they had stood it. This had not been the case in the eastern manufactories. They had been pulling down prices. Pittsburgh manufacturers had been denounced for submitting to a scale that kept the prices up so high. Immediately after the war a scale of prices was fixed on the Pittsburgh basis, and it had become back to something like what they were before. That scale was about $1 50 per ton less than the present scale. In making that proposition, it was done so that there should be no semblance of any advantage being taken of the boilers and puddlers about Pittsburgh. The proposed adjustment was not meant to be temporary, to meet a great present depression of trade, and as soon as the crisis is past the scale is operative, and we go on the same as before.

Mr. Harris said they had sacredly observed the scale of prices, although Mr. Bennett had accused them of breaking faiths. That "hot dollar," as Mr. Bennett is pleased to call it—

Mr. Bennett—Your side gave it that name, not us.

Mr. Harris said he did not know but that it originated with Mr. Bennett, in the conference. The first time they (the boilers) broached the subject they did not mention the hot dollar. It was not until they had brought about the conference at that time was, the hot weather was coming on, and the men saw the necessity of having extra help. They knew, moreover, that it was been the custom of the iron manufacturers to stop the mills in winter and rush the men in summer; which they thought an injustice. It was unjust to ask two puddlers to stand before a furnace and make five turns a day in hot weather. The men preferred to remain idle before they would stand before their furnaces twelve hours a day in summer without extra help. The manufacturers proposed to give an extra dollar for one or two months. The puddlers demanded it. They have repeatedly, summer after summer, talked to the manufacturers the same way, and they agreed to give the "hot dollar" sooner than submit to it. Where was the fairness in the origin of the "hot dollar." It was a special contract, independent of the scale of prices. Had the puddlers of Pittsburgh struck for that dollar, they would have violated the scale of prices.

Mr. Bennett—Certainly that "hot dollar" was asked by them, or they would not have given it. Harris speaks of the excessive work in hot weather. For years puddling has been done here and the "hot dollar" was not paid. He says it has been the practice for the mills to be idle during winter and push matters in the summer. I think it has been the practice to let the mills run in the winter and pile up iron. I believe the books of the Pittsburgh manufacturers will show an entirely different state of affairs from that given by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris—I would like to know how it was prior to the time this arrangement was entered into. Of course you admitted at that time that the reason of the men was planed like—puddlers necessary to have extra help, and out of what they were paid they could not have it.

Mr. Herron—Did the manufacturers increase the number of months in which the extra dollar should be paid?

Mr. Harris—At first it was for two months.

Mr. Herron—Did the manufacturers increase it to three months?

Mr. Harris—Certainly, they must have done so.

Mr. Herron—It was to our interest to do all the work we could in winter.

Mr. Jones—You would be willing to call the work out now, and I would like to have you state whether the manufacturers wanted to run it down.

NO PROSPECT OF A RISE IN IRON.

Mr. Jones—The manufactures did not want to run it down. I do not know what they all thought, but I know they generally thought iron would go down as it did before the war. They all expected that when iron came down below three cents a new negotiation would be necessary. I think iron is being sold to-day pretty nearly as low as when puddling was $3 50 a ton, and there does not seem to be any chance of it rising.

Mr. Herron—I move we adjourn.

The Chair (Mr. Jones)—The time for an agreement is short; the matter will have to be decided at the next meeting.

Mr. Bennett—I have just been consulting with Mr. Harris as to whether it would be necessary for the sub-committees to meet again.

The Chair—I think it would be better to adjourn till next Saturday.

The conference then adjourned.

POSSIBLE MURDER.

Death at the Mercy Hospital—Foul Play Suspected as the Cause.

Coroner McCallin on Saturday commenced an investigation into the cause and manner of the death of a man supposed to be James Sullivan, who died on Friday at the Mercy Hospital from injuries on the head. Lieut. of Police Chidlow and Capt. Lusk, together with Mrs. Clinton, hotel proprietress of the East End, were examined, when the following facts were elicited: On last Tuesday evening deceased came to Mrs. Clinton's sick and was given lodgings. He stayed there two nights and was so bad that Dr. Marsh was called in. The doctor pronounced that he had a touch of *nervous fever*, and removed to the Station house at East Liberty on Thursday, and subsequently to the Mercy Hospital. When he came to Mrs. Clinton's he said he was employed at the new water works, and that on the Saturday night previous he was attacked on Hiland avenue by three negroes, one of whom struck him on the head. Capt. Lusk remembered that he had heard of a robbery on Hiland avenue and that negroes were the perpetrators.

These circumstances considered, the Coroner deemed it advisable to adjourn the inquest till Wednesday morning at half past ten o'clock, by which time the negroes and those who know something of the man will have been found and brought to testify. The police are not certain that Sullivan is the name of the unfortunate man.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Reports of Stage of Water—A Committee of Conference on the Point Bridge.

The Coal Exchange held a special meeting on Saturday, Captain Joseph Walton in the chair.

A communication was read from General A. J. Meyers, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, at Washington, in reference to supplying forenoon reports of the stage of water on the Monongahela, Youghiogheny, Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas, Beaver, Allegheny, Conference, Oil City and Freeport. He announces his willingness to comply, provided the Coal Exchange shall pay the costs attending the transmission of the necessary dispatches. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the Coal Exchange, with instructions to bring the subject before the National Board of Steam Navigation, at its meeting in Washington City, on the 7th of December next.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Thos. Fawcett, R. C. Gray, N. J. Bigley, John A. Wood and Robert Forsyth was appointed to confer this afternoon at the Coal Exchange rooms with the officers of the proposed bridge at the Point. They will report the result of their conference at the meeting of the Exchange on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning.

The Coal Exchange then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The Supreme Court closed their session on Saturday, after seven weeks of steady work. The following judgments were entered before adjournment:

Commonwealth *ex rel.* John B. Butler vs. Governor Hartranft. Petition for a mandamus from Butler county. Judgment on the demurrer for defendant. *Per Curiam.*

Jos. Wm. Moorhead Keilling and wife, Eleaver County. Proceedings affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Farmers and Drovers National bank of Waynesburg vs. Commonwealth, Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Silas Vellorn *et al.* vs. Wm. B. Carpententer, administrator, etc., Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

James M. Thatchwick's appeal from decree of Orphans' Court of Greene county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed. *Per Curiam.*

Joseph Keever vs. Felix H. Crago *et al.*, Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Joseph Winternitz vs. The Commonwealth. Laurence county Quarter Sessions Court. Sentence of the Court below affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Lewis Johnson vs. Jos. House. Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Ann Garlow *et al.* vs. A. D. Sicklesmith *et al.* Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

ARCH. MCFARLAND,
EDWARD DUFF,
ANDREW MILLER,
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
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Committee.

1776 Centennial. 1876

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Church Notes.

After a vacation of two weeks, the Rev. Dr. Brook occupied his pulpit in Christ Church, yesterday morning, and preached to a large congregation. He read for the morning lesson the fifty-first chapter of Isaiah, and the fourth chapter of Second Corinthians. After the usual excellent singing, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Female College, Mr. Brooks discoursed from the third chapter of Philipians, commencing with the tenth verse: "That I may know Him and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death: if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead. Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect; but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus. Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but *this* one thing I *do*, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

The discourse was an intensely interesting one, and was listened to with the closest attention by the congregation.

A series of interesting meetings will be held during next week, in the Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard's) under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. These meetings will be held in the evening at seven and a half o'clock, and will be conducted by Messrs. Whipple and Bliss, of Chicago.

There will be a monday prayer meeting at the rooms of the Association on Sixth street from 11 to 12:30 o'clock each day this week. The public are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Sentence Deferred.

John Montgomery, who plead guilty of having robbed the postoffice at California, Washington county, was brought before Judge McCandless, on Saturday, for sentence, but at the request of his counsel, Mr. Gibson, sentence was postponed, in order to enable his counsel to present evidence as to character, etc. He will be called for sentence next Saturday.

SENTENCE OF WILLIAMS.

A Sad Scene in Court.

On Saturday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan, District Attorney Reed moved for sentence in the case of David D. Williams, who had been convicted of embezzlement of the funds of the Conneautville National bank. Williams, it will be remembered, was cashier of the bank, and being found one morning in the bank, tied and "gagged," alleged that he had been seized by robbers the previous night, who tied and gagged him, and took the money and bonds from the safe. After a lengthy trial, Williams was convicted, his story having been discredited by the jury.

When the defendant was called for sentence, his counsel, J. Ross Thompson, asked leave to make a statement, and spoke in the most feeling manner. He said that during a practice at the bar of eighteen years he had never encountered such a sad case. "To see a friend," said the speaker, "consigned to the tomb, is sad enough, but to stand by and see a friend, one whom I have known for years, and in whose honesty I have the greatest faith, sentenced to a living tomb, is sadder and more painful still. And I came here to ask your honor to temper justice with mercy, and impose on Mr. Williams the lightest penalty consistent with the law." Mr. Thompson further stated that the loss would be made good to the bank, and that the defendant had already suffered, in his person and in his family and friends, far beyond what alone the law could inflict.

Judge McKennan then said: "This case is certainly a sad one. Under the facts of the case I have concluded to prescribe the minimum penalty allowed by law. Mr. Williams, 'Please stand up, Mr. Williams.' The sentence of this Court is, that you be confined in the Western Penitentiary for the term of five years, to be exclusively under the control of the officers of that institution, and that you pay the costs of prosecution in this case." The prisoner then sat down without any perceptible change in demeanor, and was soon afterward escorted from the room.

FLOOD AT THE EAST END.

A Water Main Bursts.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening the water main crossing above the Pennsylvania Railroad track, at the bridge in East Liberty, gave way, and in a short time there was an extensive flood thereabouts. The police telegraph was put to use and word sent to the Mayor's office of the accident. Officer Pender immediately visited the Water Works, and one of the employees at once started to the locality to turn off the water. Later dispatches announced that the track of the railroad had not been injured.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, held on November 20, 1874, it being announced that Henry Lambert, our President, had died at twenty minutes past seven o'clock A. M., a committee was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the sad occasion; whereupon after a brief absence, they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with feelings of profound regret and sorrow of the death of our worthy and esteemed companion and President, Henry Lambert, Esq., whom we always found to be a genial, upright, Christian gentleman, who was always found at his post. Too good for this world, he was called by our Supreme Being (to whom we bow with humble submission, knowing that our Lord and Savior doeth all things well,) to a higher and more glorious home in the heavens above.

Resolved, That in the death of our President, Henry Lambert, Esq., our bank has lost one of her best counsellors. A vacancy is made that cannot soon be filled. His real worth to his family, to our bank, and to the community at large, will only be felt now, since he has been called so suddenly from among us, when, but a few days ago, he gave promise of a long life of usefulness, how truly "In the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That this Board tender to the bereaved wife, children and relatives of our deceased companion, Henry Lambert, their most tender sympathies in this, their sudden and sore affliction, knowing full well in his death they have lost a bright and shining ornament, a good husband, a loving father, a devoted Christian—a vacancy is made at their fireside which can never be filled.

Resolved, That this bank be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that the Directors wear the usual badge for thirty days, out of respect for our deceased President, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of our late President, Henry Lambert, and also that they be entered upon our minutes in full, and given to the city papers for publication.

ARCH. MCFARLAND,
EDWARD DUFF,
ANDREW MILLER,
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Heavy on the Liquor Sellers.

Judge Sterrett is laying a heavy hand on the illegal liquor sellers, and in due course will undoubtedly close up every place not licensed, and cause those who have license to observe the law against selling on Sunday and to minors. The aggregate fines imposed, on Saturday, were $1,280. The prosecutors, who are mostly "anti-liquor" men, have thus shown that they can crush out illegal liquor selling if they try. The Court is willing to do its duty.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DIPTHERIA prevails on the South Side.

THE Catholics are not to have any church fairs after New Years.

THE ties that connect business men with the public—Advertise.

JUDGE STERRETT deals severely with illegal liquor sellers.

THE creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad meet on Friday.

AT a dead lock—the manufacturers and puddlers in the scale of prices.

THE near approach of Thanksgiving strengthens the price of eggs.

THE funeral of Henry Lambert takes place this afternoon at two o'clock.

WILLIAM SCHARFF, the oarsman, is lying seriously ill with typhoid fever.

THE mismanagement of the police force is being commented upon on all sides.

SERVICEY will be held in nearly all the churches on Thanksgiving day. Thursday next.

THERE were only two cases—plain drunks—before Mayor Fleming yesterday morning.

THE puddlers want another proposition. A manufacturer asserts that "they want the whole loaf."

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK, of this city, presided over the Somerset Common Pleas Court last week.

THE Second Avenue Improvement Commissioners will lay the vulcanite pavement on the sidewalks.

BISHOP DOMENEC dedicated St. Mary's church at Parker's Landing, and St. James' church at Petroli.

THERE is an earnest and imperative demand for a reduction in rents—and it will have to be heeded.

THERE are rumors that a County Commissioners going to do about providing a room for the Orphans' Court?

THE manufacturers claim that they see, feel and realize the necessity for a readjustment of the scale.

THERE are at present about twenty-five vacant houses on Mt. Oliver, with no prospects of occupants this season.

THE proposed election of minor city officers by the people will cost nearly $6,000 under the present district plan.

AN election for a member of Select Council vice J. T. Galvin, resigned, will be held in the Twenty-seventh ward on Thursday next.

A BUGGY standing on Federal street, Allegheny, near the Market House, was crushed to earth by a big wagon Saturday night.

THERE was an alarm of fire in Allegheny yesterday afternoon, caused by a defective flue in a dwelling on Arch street. No damage.

MESSRS. Hare & Sharp have been awarded a contract for making the blackboards in the new school house in the Morse subdistrict.

REV. S. F. SCOVEL, of the First Presbyterian church, this city, will lecture in Dr. Carnahan's church, Oil City, to-morrow evening.

THE house of Wm. Smith, of the pipe foundry, was entered by burglars Friday night, and robbed of about five hundred dollars' worth of jewelry.

AN Indiana paper tells of a woman over there who dreamed of seeing her husband kiss the servant girl. But, of course, the husband never dreamed of such a thing.

ON Saturday a horse fell and broke his leg on Liberty avenue, near Wilmot street, Allegheny. This danger is to be apprehended from this pavement during the winter.